密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE TARIFF CONFERENCE MUDDLE

ON JULY 3 the delegates of the Powers to the Chinese Customs Conference met at the Dutch Legation in Peking and decided unanimously to suspend further sittings of the Conference "until the Chinese delegates are able to attend the Conference." Immediately they issued the following statement:

> "The delegates of the foreign Powers to the Chinese Customs Tariff Conference met at the Netherlands Legation this morning. They expressed a unanimous desire to proceed with the work of the Conference at the earliest possible moment, when the delegates of the Chinese Government are in a position to resume discussion with the foreign delegates of the problems of the Conference."

Since this action was taken on July 3, the various news agencies which send out news (and propaganda) from the Chinese capital, issued interviews with the American, British and Japanese delegates to the Tariff Conference dealing with the suspension of the Conference. The *Toho*, Japanese news agency, quoted Mr. Saburi of the Japanese delegation as saying that the foreign delegates had arrived at a common understanding and had laid the foundation for final settlement, "but will await the opportunity for reopening the Conference when the political situation in China is quite settled." Mr. Strawn, American delegate was also quoted by the *Toho* agency as saying, "Since the political situation is not settled and the Chinese delegates are absenting themselves from the Conference, there is no alternative but to suspend the Conference for the time being. The decision to suspend for the time being is nothing but the spirit to maintain the status quo."

THE BRITISH attitude, however, did not appear to be so harmonious, for *Reuters* sent out a statement on behalf of Sir Ronald Macleay, British Minister, "acting on instructions from Sir Austen Chamberlain" *in view of the numerous erroneous and misleading statements that have appeared in the local press and in Japanese newspapers*, to the effect that "His Majesty's Government earnestly desires and intends to implement the Washington treaty with the least possible delay and to grant the surtaxes provided there, if this should be the wish of the Chinese Government and they are prepared to discuss any reasonable proposal put forward by the Chinese delegates...and have no intention to suspend the proceedings of the Conference or to break off the negotiations for the

conclusion of a Tariff Treaty that have been interrupted by the recent political developments in China." The following day, the *Toho* agency quoted Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, one of the Chinese delegates as saying, "It is a fact that owing to the absence from the Conference of all of the Chinese delegates except Dr. W. W. Yen and myself, it has become impossible for the foreign delegates to continue the sitting of the Conference any further." The same agency also quoted an unnamed official of the Japanese Government in a dispatch dated at Tokyo on July 4 as saying, "From the viewpoint of Japan's trade with China, though Japan may be benefitted for a time by being relieved of the increase in tariff rates, she will after all suffer a great loss as a result of the instability of China's financial and economic conditions. It is a most deplorable thing not only for China and Japan, but for the world's financial circles to have the conference suspended."

THE ONLY discordant note in this almost unanimous expression of grief at the suspension of the Tariff Conference, was uttered by Marshal Wu Pei-fu, leader of the Chihli forces, who in an interview circulated on July 5, declared that he suspected the sincerity of the Powers in suspending the Conference and stated that "if the Powers should make another excuse and refuse to continue the Conference, I cannot help declaring China's customs autonomy forthwith." Marshal Wu at the same time stated that the increasing of the tariff rates was a matter of life and death for the people of China and declared that the action of the Powers in suspending the Conference "on the eve of the establishment of a legal government makes me suspect their sincerity." Marshal Wu then declared his intention of dismissing from office the Chinese delegates who had left Peking following the collapse of the Kuominchun Government, namely C. T. Wang, Huang Fu and Yang Yung-tai, "so that the Powers will have no excuse for refusing to reopen the Conference." As a result of this declaration by Marshal Wu, the Chinese delegates still in Peking, namely Tsai Ting-kan, W. W. Yen, Wang Chung-hui and Yang Yung-tai bestirred themselves to the extent of holding a meeting on July 7 and decided to do something to keep the Conference alive, but the *Toho* (Japanese) news agency on July 8 sent out a story quoting "a person closely in contact with Dr. W. W. Yen" as stating that China has lost her golden opportunity which existed when the Conference opened, and concluding by expressing the belief that it is useless now to try to do anything since the "Conference is already suspended."

SINCE it requires from a week to ten days for a letter to travel from Peking to Shanghai on account of the disrupted rail transportation, it is very difficult here as these paragraphs are written to seperate the truth from the propaganda. *Reuters* on July 5 sent a story from Tokyo giving a summary of the views of the Japanese press which probably comes somewhere near the truth regarding the reasons for the failure of the Conference. Three causes were listed; (1) Chinese chaos; (2) Attempt of the Powers to hold up their own claims too stubbornly; (3) Japan's attempt to exceed the scope contemplated in the Washington Conference Treaty. Mr. Silas H. Strawn, American delegate to the conference, in an interview appearing in the *North-China Star* on June 27 attributed most of the trouble to the refusal of the Chinese delegation to negotiate on the basis of the Washington Conference Treaty. Mr. Strawn's remarks as published in the *Star* were as follows

"The American Delegation has been not only ready and willing but anxious to proceed with the work of the Tariff Conference with all possible speed. At the beginning of the Conference my colleague, the American Minister, Mr. MacMurray, and I proposed the immediate implementing of the Washington Treaty in order that an increase of revenue might begin to accrue to China without the delay attendant upon the negotiation of a treaty which would be required in connection with the proposed larger measures. At the same time we declared it our intention to proceed with the negotiations for the proposed larger treaty. The proposal immediately to implement the Washington Treaty surtaxes was rejected by the Chinese Delegation. For months thereafter we negotiated in an effort to agree upon the terms of a treaty, and we had made substantial progress to that end when negotiations with the Chinese Delegation had to be suspended because the provisional Chief Executive of China had been forced by military operations to leave Peking.

Surtaxes Question

"With regard to the Washington Treaty surtaxes, the Powers other than China are in accord with regard to major points, and agreements have been reached tentatively among the Delegations. These agreements have not yet received the approval of certain of the foreign Governments. At the same time, the political situation in China is such that there is no Chinese Delegation with whom the Delegates of the foreign Powers can bring negotiations to a conclusion. We have been waiting patiently for several weeks in the hope that a Chinese Government able to renew negotiations would evolve. We are still waiting. In the interval, the American Delegation has done everything possible with regard to proposals which have been under consideration since last October on the subject of rates of duty higher than those provided in the Washington Treaty and of related subjects, the abolition of likin, the refunding of China's financial obligations and provision of funds for administrative and constructive purposes of the Chinese Government. On various of the major points involved the Delegates had several weeks ago reached so near an approximation to an agreement that I believe, had a Chinese Government been in position to proceed with the negotiation of a treaty, the various problems might before now have been disposed of."

LEAVING aside the element of Chinese political chaos which has been nothing short of maddening to the American and European delegates to the Conference, a lot of other things have taken place behind the scenes of the Conference which do not make the charges now appearing in a certain section of the foreign press that China alone was responsible for the break-down of the Conference, so convincing. To refer back to the beginning of the Conference, when Mr. Strawn arrived in Shanghai he gave out a statement that the American delegation hoped to proceed on the basis of the Washington Conference Treaty, otherwise the raising of the tariff 2½ percent on general products and 5 percent on luxuries. He also stated that when that was completed the American delegates would be willing to talk about other things—otherwise China's demands for complete autonomy. But when the Conference opened, Dr. C. T. Wang immediately demanded autonomy and the Powers agreed, fixing the date as January 1, 1929 when autonomy was to become effective. Then they settled down to discussing the rates to be applied prior to autonomy and considering the problem of abolishing the *likin* tax which China promised to give up when autonomy was granted. It was in these discussions on rates to be applied prior to the coming into effect of autonomy that the interests in opposition to autonomy got in their effective work. Each nation naturally undertook to protect its own products against radical increases of the Chinese tariff. It was reported that the delegate of one of the smaller European Powers took up the entire time of one of the committees for nearly two weeks arguing for low rates on one particular article which

amounts to less than one percent of China's total imports. But these were minor matters compared to the attitude of the Japanese. The Japanese, who have been "cultivating" China's friendship so assiduously, had let it be known that they would support China's plea for autonomy, but when it came to a showdown the Chinese discovered that there was a string attached to the Japanese offer of support Yes, Japan was willing to support China in her demand for autonomy, but in exchange for her support, Japan insisted that China enter into private treaty arrangement whereby Japanese products would be admitted at lower rates than those granted to American and European products.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Strawn has not said so in so many words, few thinking persons question the fact that it has been the Japanese who have been responsible more than any other interest in delaying settlement from the standpoint of the foreigners. There is sound reason for this because tariff autonomy is quite likely to adversely affect the prosperity of Japan because with power to control her own tariff, China in a short time would be able to produce on her own soil most of the things she now buys from her near neighbor. Likewise there are sound economic reasons behind American and British support of tariff autonomy, simply because anything which tends to raise the standard of living or purchasing power of the Chinese is bound to help the sale of high-quality Western products in China. There many be a lot of sentimental talk on the outside, but the matter of settling tariff rates whether in China or in Japan or America or anywhere else, is a purely economic matter and entirely devoid of sentiment. Interests in America which would fight for a high tariff against foreign competition, would turn around and fight equally strenuously and honestly for a low Chinese tariff. Japan now has the highest tariff in the world against foreign products which compete with Japanese manufactures, but this doesn't prevent the Japanese Government from utilizing every possible method legitimate and otherwise, in preventing China from adopting a similarly high tariff. Stripped of all propaganda, this is the crux of the Chinese tariff problem. The Chinese have injured their case for tariff autonomy by their senseless internal politics, but the foreign interests which have been trying by one method or another to hamstring the Conference by taking advantage of Chinese chaos to further their own ends, are really playing with dynamite, for every day of delay in settling the tariff question strengthens just that much the hands of the Chinese radicals who would abrogate all of the treaties. The foregoing summary of reasons for the breakdown of the Tariff Conference apply only to the recent negotiations. Had the Conference met immediately following the Washington Conference, the probabilities are that something constructive might have been accomplished. But owing to the refusal of France to ratify the Washington Treaties on the grounds of China's refusal to settle, to France's satisfaction, the so-called "Gold-Franc" question, the whole question of meeting China's demand for tariff revision had to be postponed for practically four years. And in the four years which have elapsed political chaos in China continued and thus made negotiation of Tariff or any other issues more difficult. The whole situation has played into the hands of the radicals and their Soviet backers who are working for an abrogation of all of the Treaties.

DEFAULTED OBLIGATIONS AND ECONOMIC STAGNATION

RECENTLY *Reuters* carried a story to the effect that British creditors of certain of the Southern States of the United States were planning another effort at collection. Since the news report contained little information except that certain of the states of the American Union had defaulted on their debts to British creditors, there naturally was considerable questioning of the accuracy of the report. It seemed strange that a country as wealthy and prosperous as the United States should default on its debts. The current issue of the *Nations Business*, official organ of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, contains an explanation of the matter and the subject should be of interest in China. It seems that between 1870 and 1885, following the American civil war, many of the Southern (defeated) States contracted foreign loans, chiefly in Great Britain. At the time the loans were contracted the states in question were controlled by "Carpet Bag" governments, otherwise governments set up by political adventurers who rushed in from the North for the purpose of exploiting the defeated Southerners. When the citizens of these states finally got control of their own affairs, they repudiated the debts which had been contracted by the "carpet-baggers." Regardless of the justice of the reasons for repudiation, it is interesting to consider the results, and especially for those who may consider, under the circumstances, that repudiation was justifiable. For a period of thirty years not a single Southern State which had repudiated its debts, could borrow money outside its own borders at anything like reasonable rates of interest. Industrial capital hesitated to go into development projects in these states. The result was economic, social and educational stagnation for more than a quarter of a century. These states paid a terrible price because they insisted on the principle of repudiation, and to the people of these states it was a principle because they felt no personal responsibility for debts which had been contracted without their consent.

TO REVERT to China we find a situation somewhat simnar. During 1917 and 1918 when the Anfu clique of politicians and militarists were in control of the Peking Government, they borrowed from Japanese bankers about $350,000,000, in exchange for which the Anfuites granted the Japanese all manner of concessions such as railway enterprise, mining rights, and so on. The actual money was squandered by the militarists in political adventures or stolen outright and deposited in foreign banks or invested in the foreign concessions, chiefly at Tientsin. There are many intelligent and honest Chinese who argue that since these Japanese loans were made when an "illegal" government was in power, that they should not be repaid. Then in addition to these Japanese loans, China is in default on many of her other obligations, one item being some $120,000,000 to the British for money borrowed several years ago for the purpose of constructing railways. Then still further in addition there are rumors of impending defalcation on loans guaranteed by the salt tax. Many Chinese argue that since these various loans were all more or less intimately associated with the so-called unequal treaties that there is no immorality in refusing payment. Furthermore they have before them the example of various European nations which are, or have been, in practical default on loans obtained from the United States during the progress of the World War.

THERE is undoubtedly considerable justice on the side of present-day Chinese who would side-step responsibility for loans negotiated by officials of bye-gone days, over whom they had no control. Many of these loans, doubtless, were "forced" on China and much of the money was wasted. But it is extremely questionable whether China will gain anything by repudiation. To cite the example of the American states which repudiated their debts, the result was economic, social and educational stagnation for a quarter of a century. Regardless of the merits of repudiation, which from China's standpoint in many instances may be justifiable, it would be most difficult to convince the holders of China's bonds in other lands that the action was justifiable and moral. The only thing they will consider will be the fact that China refuses to pay her debts. It is quite unlikely that repudiation will be followed by any drastic action on the part of the Powers for reasons which have been amply discussed in these columns previously, but China stands to lose in other ways which may in the long run be more serious than drastic action. As in the case of the American states, China will simply be listed as a "bad risk" and nobody will lend her any more money. This will be embarassing to the Chinese people in many ways. Chinese merchants and bankers will be unable to obtain credits abroad for the purchase of merchandise, or if they do obtain credits it will be at exorbitant rates of interest. The present Soviet Government in Russia provides an example of the results of repudiation. The present controllers of Russia argue that they hold no responsibility for loans contracted by the preceding Czarist and Kerensky Governments. The effect has been economic, social and educational stagnation for a considerable period of years, results which are perfectly apparent in China through the hordes of starving Russian refugees constantly drifting into this country from over the Russian border. Russia is a thinly populated country at best, but under present conditions the lot of the average Russian peasant has been nothing short of unbearable—simply because the present government of Russia has destroyed the credit of the country through repudiation. It may be perfectly logical to argue that bankers should not risk lending their money to "unrepresentative" governments, but on the other hand if people permit themselves to be ruled by such "unrepresentative" governments, then, logically, they should be held responsible for what these governments do. To make it more specific, if the Chinese people permit their unconstitutional militarists to rule their country and negotiate usurious loans with foreign bankers, then the Chinese people should be held responsible for the acts of these same illegal militarists. The lending of money to unrepresentative or "carpet-bag" governments is bad business from both a commercial and moral point of view, but the fault is not entirely on the side of the bankers.

People who take so little interest in the affairs of their country that they permit themselves to be exploited by so-called unrepresentative or "illegal" governments, naturally must expect to suffer as a result of the actions of such governments.

VISCOUNT GREY ON EXTRATERRITORIALITY IN JAPAN

IN VISCOUNT Grey's memoirs, "Twenty-Five Years," covering British foreign relations from 1892 to 1917. there is an interesting paragraph dealing with the relinquishment of British extraterritorial rights in Japan which is of considerable interest in view of the present consideration of this subject from the standpoint of China. Sir Edward Grey's statement as it appears on Page 23 of the first volume of his book is as follows:

> "We made an agreement with Japan by which we gave up all those rights of jurisdiction over our British subjects in Japan that were still retained by European and American Governments over their own subjects in Oriental countries. It has sometimes been represented that in this negotiation Japan get the better of us and exacted from us more than we intended to concede. This was not so; we had made up our minds that the time had come when dealings with Japan must be put on the same equal terms as exist between nations of European origin; only so would cordial political and successful commercial relations be preserved. We were the first country to negotiate such an agreement with Japan, and we were prepared to make it complete and to put relations with Japan on the same footing as those with other nations."

Business Opportunities

The following business opportunities have been received by the U. S. Trade Commissioner, 3 Canton Road, Shanghai, from American business houses desiring to be placed in communication with local firms for the purposes noted. Further information regarding them may be obtained upon application to that office.

Wind-Electric Light and Plants: Manufacturers of Wind-Electric plants (wind mills for generating electricity, especially adapted for isolated places) wish to enter the China market. Folder on file.

Door Holders: Manufacturers of a device to prevent doors swinging shut wish to secure distributors in China. Full description and terms on file.

Rubber Soles: Manufacturers of rubber soles in sheet form, are desirous of obtaining an exclusive agency in China. Full description and terms on file.

Vacuum Products: Manufacturers of vacuum products wish to enter the China market. Descriptive booklet on file.

Medicines: Manufacturers of Anti-Rheumatic and Analgesic remedies wish to secure sole representatives in China. Further details on file.

Toys: Manufacturer of educational toys for children wants agent or buying distributor in China.

Baling Presses: Manufacturers of Baling Presses want to secure a distributor in China. Descriptive booklet on file.

Horse Collar and Saddle Pads: Manufacturers of Horse Collar and Saddle Pads wish to enter the China market. Descriptive booklet on file.

Automotive Accessories: Manufacturers of Automotive Accessories are prepared to enter the China market. Booklet on file.

Starch and Glucose: Manufacturers of Starch and Glucose want to secure a representative in China.

Vegetable Oils: San Francisco firm wishes to get in touch with exporters of vegetable oils in China.

Flavoring: Manufacturers of Maple flavoring would like to enter the China market. Sample and folder on file.

Air Compressors: Well known manufacturer of air compressors wants agents in China.

American Consulate

Please refer to the American Consulate, Shanghai, direct for information regarding the following trade opportunities, giving the number for each inquiry.

B. O. No. 162. General Import and Export. A Los Angeles firm desires to make connections with Shanghai business houses.

B. O. No. 163. Figs, Preserved, "Fresh," Fig Jam. A Texas firm desires to sell the above products on the Shanghai market.

B. O. No. 164. Chinese Novelties. A San Francisco firm desires to be placed in touch with exporters of Chinese novelties.

B. O. No. 165. Candy, Chocolate, Cocoa Powder, Soda Crackers and Sweet Biscuits. A Los Angeles firm desires to place its products on the market here.

B. O. No. 166. Sprayers and Dusters. A Minnesota firm desires to be placed in touch with dealers here who are interested in handling hand operated sprays and dusters.

B. O. No. 167. Hog Hair. A Chicago firm desires to be placed in touch with exporters of hog hair.

B. O. No. 168. Manufacturers' Representative and Commission Agent. A New York exporters of general commodities desires a local representative.

OTHER VIEWS

American Paper for Shanghai

(*The Daily Bulletin, Manila*)

The lack of an American newspaper for some years has left the American community of Shanghai inarticulate. Determination to give Americanism a voice in the affairs of that important center of Oriental affairs prompts the move which now is well under way to establish a daily which will be distinctly American in ownership, American in management and American in policy.

Fifteen years ago, when American participation in Oriental affairs was not so great as it is today, Shanghai Americans had their own newspaper. It prospered. It thrived as a commercial enterprise and as a force in public opinion. A combination of affairs, however, resulted in its purchase by non-American interests. Although for a number of years the paper was American edited and outwardly was considered American, yet its influence waned because of its nationality tangle. Recently much of its semblance of Americanism has passed.

Since affairs related to the World war brought America into a more influential participation in Far Eastern affairs the American community of the metropolis of China felt more and more keenly the need for an organ to lead, express and interpret the American opinion. American churches, schools, clubs and commercial enterprises were born and thrived. But there was no newspaper to voice the sentiments and defend the principles upon which these institutions were established.

This situation has led to a spontaneous move to bring into being the publication which the community demanded. The leaders in the move are commended. The *Bulletin* welcomes a new neighbor, a colleague in the support of the principles for which America stands.

The *Bulletin* long has realized the importance of honest and unbiased news in the relations of peoples and countries. Six years ago The *Bulletin* took the initiative in interesting the board of directors of the Associated Press in procuring from the naval authorities and Congress a radio rate which would make possible the dispatch of news to the Philippines from the United States. This was done because the exchange of honest news is a factor in furthering better relations. The degree to which the public is informed largely determines the wisdom with which policy is shaped and understandings safeguarded. To the end that the public may be informed The *Bulletin* dedicates its efforts to fostering the exchange of news between America and the Orient.

May the leaders of the Shanghai community who rise to demand an American newspaper realize the fullest measure of success. May the product of their effort ever prove itself worthy of the national ideals and international principles, the respect and love for which are giving it birth. May its influence be felt.

An American Paper

(*From the Japan Weekly Chronicle, Kobe, Japan*)

The hearing of a case against the *China Press*, last week brought to light a curious extraterritorial complication on the part of this paper which is commonly regarded as an American paper in Shanghai. A certain Mr. Wm. Van Buskirk, an American resident of Shanghai, visited the offices of the *China Press* on October 1925, in connection with a printing job, when he sustained injuries from falling from a temporary structure which had been built on a stairway connecting the office with the printing department. In the court of the United States. Mr. Arthur Sopher who is the managing director of the China Press Inc., admitted that he was a French subject. He said that the buildings in which the *China Press* were situated belonged to the Ezra Estate, of which he was at present the manager. When asked whether the *China Press* and the Ezra Estate were connected in any way, Mr. Sopher replied that the Ezra estate owned 95 per cent. of the shares in the paper. He also said that he was the trustee of the Ezra Estate. It would seem, therefore, that the *China Press* is far from being an American paper, as the late Mr. Edward Ezra was a British subject who made a fortune in the opium business, and Mr. Arthur Sopher who manages the paper is a French protege. Though almost entirely owned by a British Corporation, the *China Press* is registered in the State of Delaware. It was, no doubt, these revelations which, a week or two ago, woke up the *China Weekly Review* to the fact that Shanghai had no American paper, and led to its rather pathetic appeal that American ideals and news sense be adequately represented.

An American Newspaper in Shanghai

(*From the Hankow Herald, Hankow China*)

A movement is now rapidly taking definite form looking toward the establishment of an American owned and edited newspaper in Shanghai, the promoters of the enterprise being representative of practically all American interests in this part of the Far East. Although the official announcement of the promoters of the new American paper, is not yet ready for publication, the following paragraph from the prospectus serves to give some idea of the purpose which they have in mind:

"Shanghai has an American school, American clubs, an American church, American shipping, banking, insurance and mercantile firms and is the only important American community in the Far East without a dailly newspaper under American ownership and management. In an international community such as Shanghai a newspaper which will present American opinion and point of view on the many local and international problems which arise is of as much importance to the American community and to American interests in general as schools, clubs, churches and business institutions. It is important not only to Americans but to Chinese and nationals of other countries who want to know American opinion. Without an organ to lead, express and interpret this opinion, the American community must remain inarticulate and play a minor or negligible part in the affairs of Shanghai, the largest and most important city in Asia. In view of the readjustments which are being made in China, this is a situation fraught with danger. Fifteen years ago when American interests in Shanghai were but a fraction of what they are today and the establishment of American schools, churches and clubs were undreamed of, the need for an American newspaper was so urgent that one was successfully promoted. The need today is much more important than it was fifteen years ago and it will be of increasing importance in the future. It is proposed, in order to meet the need which exists, that the paper shall follow the best traditious of American journalism, avoid sensationalism either in news or editorial expression and work for a better understanding between Chinese and foreign nationals residing in China. It is believed that such a paper will be able, by a tolerant and constructive editorial policy, to promote not only the interests of Americans but of all other nationals in the Far East."

MacMurray Protests Illegal Taxes On American Goods

According to a report from Peking published in the *Hankow Herald*, it has been found out by the American Minister that extra tax has been levied by the various native customs and likin stations of provinces on goods imported from America for which proper import duty has already been paid. According to the commercial treaties signed between China and America, all American goods after payment of customs duty are not liable to pay any extra tax or Likin again except those which have been agreed upon by the American Minister or Consuls. The said Minister who considers that the levy of extra tax by the different provincial authorities is not in accordance with treaty provisions, has already sent to the Waichiaopu a despatch protesting against the levying of such surtax and asking them to put a stop to this illegal action. The American Minister's despatch adds that if the officials of the Chinese central government are not going to stop the levy of such illegal tax, the Chinese government should be held responsible for the losses sustained by the American merchants. It is reported that the Waichiaopu has already transmitted the American Minister's despatch to the Ministry of Finance asking Dr. Koo to send circular instructions to all the native customs, Likin stations and barriers not to charge such extra tax again in future on foreign goods so as to avoid complaints by foreign merchants.

Ziang Sun-Wan, a Chinese student in the United States who was arrested some seven years ago charged with complicity in the murder of members of the Chinese Educational Mission in Washington, D. C., has finally been freed, according to a *Reuters* report last week. He was found guilty and sentenced to death in the first trial, but won a new trial which resulted in a deadlocked jury. Since the third trial recently ended similarly, the Government decided to dismiss the case. Several prominent lawyers and officials of the American Government interested themselves in Ziang's case in the belief that the evidence against him was circumstantial.

How the "Reds" Drove American Missionaries From Wuchow

BY CHARLES DAILEY

THE extent to which the Bolshevist propagandists have undermined American influence in China and their warfare against the Christian religion is well illustrated in the case of the Southern Baptist Mission in Wuchow, in Kwangsi province, about 125 miles west of Canton on what is known as the West river.

Brief mention of the evacuation of these missionaries under the protection of the American Navy was made in *The Review* at the time, and it is now permissible to give some of the details. Yet the real story of the sufferings of the eight missionaries and their families probably never will be told, for after their years of work in Wuchow they have gone back to their homes until a brighter day dawns for China, and the splendid Stout Memorial Hospital, the girls' school and the kindergarten have been abandoned to the Reds for it is extremely unlikely that the seal of the Navy that was placed on the property when the starving missionaries were rescued by the crew of the gunboat Rampanga has been permitted to remain.

It is a long story, with thrills enough for any novelist, and far too long for a weekly magazine, but there are some high spots that show what the missionaries are suffering at the hands of those they have fed and educated, whose broken bones, twisted limbs and diseased bodies they have treated, and the case is more or less typical of what many other missionaries are suffering in China to-day.

The real plight of these Christian workers passed almost unnoticed at the time because all attention was centered upon the in war North China and the fate of a handful of missionaries was as nothing compared with what was going on in Peking itself, with air raiders dropping bombs daily and the combined enemies of the armies of the Christian Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang battling at the very gates of the capital.

Wuchow Is Typical Case

Although this story deals wholly with the Southern Baptist mission at Wuchow, it must not be forgotten that the case is largely typical. The great Canton Christian College is affected by strikes due to organization of servants and disciplining of Red students. American missionaries have evacuated Kweilin, in Kwangsi province, and several outlying stations in the Swatow region of Kwantung. On the island of Hainan the property of the American Presbyterian mission has been looted by an anti-Christian mob. Earlier in the year the mob had lowered the American flay there.

One must not lose sight of the Bolshevist activities and the increased danger to American missionaries in all China. Usually the news that gets home is merely a laconic cablegram reading something like this: "The American gunboat Pampanga is standing by to bring off the missionaries and their families."

After all, it is not the Pampanga or the Monocacy or the Palos or the Sacramento or the Asheville—names count for little—but the American Navy that saves the missionaries, as in the case of those starving Americans at Wuchow, who were brought down to Canton; and now are back in the homeland where they can tell the story at first hand.

But to go back more specifically to the missionaries at Wuchow and to throw a little light upon the Bolshevist-inspired anti-foreign feeling in China. It is first-hand information, and it comes directly from the missionaries and not from the Navy or the Consular service. By now their full report probably is on file in the State Department in Washington and is available to members of Congress and other Americans.

The missionaries on the Wuchow station were Dr. George W. Leavell, superintendent of Stout Memorial Hospital; his wife and daughter; Dr. Joseph Mansfield Bailey, the Rev. Mr. Tipton, and the Rev, Rex Ray, his wife and two sons; the Rev. Robert E. Beddoe, his wife and two daughters; Miss McMinn, Miss Pearl Johnson and Miss Helen G. Hoffman.

There are more than 8,200,000 Baptists in the United States, and the Southern and American Baptist societies cooperate in the work at Wuchow. The Rev. L. K. Williams, of 3115 South Park avenue, Chicago, is President of the National Baptist Convention. The headquarters are at Selma, Ala., and the secretary is Prof. R. B. Hudson.

But it is the story of the Wuchow missionaries that shall be told, and it needs no supplement, interesting though it might be. Rather than deal with hardships and privation, with the disgusting insults and revilings they suffered, I shall treat with concrete facts and with translations of documents made under the direction of Dr. Leavell.

Let it be said at the outset that following the outbreak of anti-foreign feeling in June, 1925, as a result of the clash at Shanghai and continuing up to the moment of evacuation the work of Stout Memorial Hospital had been carried on from day to day with increasing apprehension and uncertainty. There was an undercurrent of unrest, dissatisfaction and anti-foreign feeling that made the situation extremely difficult. "When the rising tide of patriotism reached us last Summer," said one of the mission workers, "the students began to arrange patriotic demonstrations, the labor unions were enlisted and general strikes were called and carried out.

"During this period a strike was ordered by the labor unions at the Stout Memorial Hospital. The matter was brought to the attention of the military governor of Kwangsi. Being a friend of the hospital, he issued immediately a proclamation for the protection of the hospital staff and the strike was cancelled by the labor unions. He thus averted the initial attack and they were able to carry on for the rest of the year."

During the Autumn and Winter of 1925 anti-Christian organization was very active at Wuchow and soon was in evidence at Stout Memorial Hospital. Demonstrations, parades, posters and newspaper articles served to arouse the people, and the hospital staff as well as the Chinese Christians were much concerned at the threats and growing anti-foreign sentiment, which seemed to be constantly increasing and gaining greater force and momentum. A great demonstration occurred on Christmas Day, when there was much agitation on the part of the anti-Christians.

Of course, the Bolshevists, whose agents are scattered all over China, and particularly in the south, were behind this anti-foreign development and constantly added fuel to the flames. What the Bolshevists have desired is to embroil China with the foreign powers, and particularly the United States, which on the one hand is the best friend China ever has had and on the other is bitterly opposed to Bolshevism and for that reason has refused steadfastly to recognize the government of Soviet Russia, although it has stood unchallenged for more than eight years.

Early in 1926 some of the more radical Christians representing all the denominations in Wuchow organized what is known as the Chinese Christian Promotion Association. They enlisted all the members of the mission churches who had been dissatisfied in any way with the work and organization of the churches and their management. This body was organized in order to combat the opposition to the Chinese Christians and seemed to have for its initial purpose the object of proving to the masses the loyalty of Chinese Christians to their country. But there came to their support the Bolshevik element, the military headquarters, the labor unions and the strikers operating at Wuchow. The result of this coalition was the presentations of a series of unacceptable demands to the American members of the Southern Baptist Mission. The Chinese Christian Promotion insisted that the missionaries sign the following amazing demands, which I quote in entirety:

Demands Upon Foreign Missionaries

(Presented by the Kwangsi Chinese Christian Promotion Association) I-A MANIFESTO:

A manifesto, typewritten and signed with pen and ink, is to be handed to the Kwangsi Chinese Christian Promotion Association to be embodied the following six important points:

1—The realization of the fact that the unfair treaties are oppressive to China.

2—The impropriety of foreigners depending on treaty protection while performing missionary work in China.

3—The approval of the Chinese starting to free themselves from all unequal restraints.

4—The earnest desire of assisting, as an individual, the Chinese to relieve themselves from various oppressions.

5—The earnest desire, as an individual, of declaring to the world that all unfair treaties imposed on China should be abrogated.

6—The individual recognition of the fact that missionary affairs belong to the GOD and should be openly handled by Chinese Christians.

II-OPEN HANDLING OF CHINESE AFFAIRS:

1—The Committee: The committee of various departments should consist of more than 50 per cent of Chinese members.

2—The Power of the Committee: The committee of the various departments have the power to manage or to improve the affairs of the department concerned.

3—Finance: The funds derived from contributions of foreign missionaries are to be controlled and appropriated by the committee of the department concerned.

Dated March 22, 1926.

Here was Bolshevism in the extreme. The missionaries were asked to surrender not only control of the institutions that were established and maintained by American contributions, but even the funds coming to the mission were to be disbursed by the Chinese majority, backed by the military and the labor unions.

"Of course, we could not sign such a document," said Dr. Leavell in discussing this Bolshevistic demand. "We did, however, prepare the following statement, but which we did not have the opportunity of presenting:"

On account of the antagonism and opposition by certain factions to the on-going of Christian work in Kwangsi and Kwangtung provinces at the present time we as individuals have agreed to stand with our Chinese Baptist Brethren in the following resolutions:

1—That we earnestly desire a conference as soon as possible between the Chinese and foreign governments, through their duly appointed officials, for the consideration of the revision of the existing treaties.

2—That we state firmly our belief in the one True God and His Son Christ Jesus and look firmly in faith to the power of the Holy Spirit to guide and protect us in our daily life and work.

3—That we approve of and look forward to the organization of further joint boards of control with our Chinese Brethren for the management of the funds entrusted to us and the work of our Baptist institution.

This statement was wholly unsatisfactory to the Bolshevist-dominated Christians and the troubles of the missionaries rapidly became worse. They were blockaded in their compound and food refused them. Let me state it in the words of Dr. Leavell:

Hospital Blockaded

"Our personal servants were intimidated and threatened. Having joined the labor unions, they were officially notified to strike. On the morning of March 23 all personal servants in the compound walked out. Instructions were given to the coolies and cooks and other helpers that they should do nothing whatever for the hospital. A member of this organization walked boldly into the hospital office and instructed the cashier that from that time forward all hospital funds were not to be turned over to the foreign doctor in charge of the hospital, but to this organization.

"This demand was made on the threat of the cashier being killed unless he obeyed instructions. The foreign doctor in charge actually caught this man in the act of passing this order to the hospital cashier. Pickets were placed at all entrances to the mission compound. All foreigners were closely watched by the native pickets and nothing was allowed to be taken in or out of the hospital for the foreigners. No food could be purchased or supplies procured."

Three days after the starvation blockade began the following ultimatum in writing was sent, dated and addressed as indicated:

Wuchow, March 26, 1926
Dr. G. W. Leavell,
Rev. Tipton,
Rev. Rex Ray,
Dr. Bailey,
Miss McMinn,
Miss Pearl Johnson:

On the basis of Christian doctrine we do not recognize the existence, in the human being, of unfairness and unfreedom which cause pains of oppression among races and nations. Our nation has been laboring under extreme pains of oppression from the unfair treaties concluded with the Powers and your nation. You, missionaries and doctors, who have come to China so long, have witnessed the terrible conditions arising therefrom and should have assisted the Chinese to abrogate unfair treaties in the Christian mind of altruism.

We have sent delegates to approach you three times, demanding your joint approval of the abrogation of the missionary and all unfair treaties and your recognition of the open management of missionary affairs. Our demands are firmly refused. The saying that the missionaries and the doctors are vanguards of the Imperialistic invaders proves to be a fact undeniable. Fragrance and stench must be separated, for enemies are hardly associable. We have resolved finally and unanimously to sever friendship with you, missionaries and doctors. This is for your consideration. Yours very truly, Kwangsi Chinese Christian Promotion Assn. There was the definite declaration; Capitulate to the Bolshevik demands or starve in the compound. Even then the missionaries did not surrender and never would they yield control of funds and evangelical work entrusted to them by philanthrop Americans, whose agents these mission workers were. After a night spent in prayer they determined to appeal to the military officials and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs to save the work of the hospital for the people of Kwangsi.

"The labor organizations seemed to have thorough control," said Dr. Leavell in discussing the matter weeks later, "and the military and other officials supported by the Soviet Russians allowed without molestation the carrying out of the program."

The strike grew steadily worse and the food boycott was becoming serious. From the mission compound the strike was extended to all the hospital helpers and nurses. This was to take effect when salaries for March were paid on April 1. Some of the loyal Christians tried to save the situation from disaster and presented to the missionaries for signature the following which it was thought they could conscientiously agree to sign:

The Kwangsi Chinese Christian Promotion Association resolved in a general meeting held on March 23 to send five representatives to make third negotiation with the American missionaries, doctors and ladies of the Baptist Mission in Wuchow. Four demands are presented as under:

1.—We, the American missionaries, doctors and ladies, agree that the future preaching of Christinaity in China and the handling of benevolent affairs will depend on nothing but the assistance of the True God and the protection of the local government and not the privilege of the missionary treaties (i. e., treaties respecting missionaries in China).

2.—We, the American missionaries, earnestly desire to assist the Chinese government in its recovery of Customs autonomy and in the abrogation of the unfair treaties imposed by the Powers with oppression.

3.—We, the American missionaries, do wish to request our government to annul the so-called unfair treaties and to revise the treaties respecting the mutual honor and equality between both nations.

4.—In regard to the preaching work of the Mission, we, the American missionaries, not only desire to handle it in co-operation with Chinese Disciples, but also to hand over the work to their management. For instance, the Kwei Nam Pui Ching School has been entirely handed over to the control of the Kwei Nam Joint Board, and the preaching work, mission locations and clergymen preaching has been under the control of the "Preaching Board" for over a decade. A committee was organized by the Kwei Nam Joint Board to run the Stout Memorial Hospital year before last. The only institution uncontrolled by the Kwei Nam Joint Board is the Wang To Girls' School. Our Miss McMinn earnestly wishes that the Kwei Nam Joint Board will immediately organize a board to run it. Should the representatives of the Kwei Nam Joint Board find the above points unsatisfactory, the same can be rectified at any time. In the event of the Kwei Nam Joint Board being able to make an independent stand and support itself, our American missionaries will turn everything over to it.

Space was left at the bottom of this document for the signatures of the American missionaries and representatives of the Chinese Christian Promotion Association, but no signatures were affixed.

The missionaries realized that there was no way to carry on the work of the hospital and the superintendent, Dr. Leavell, announced on the morning of March 29 that the salaries for the month would be paid on the following day and the hospital officially closed and sealed by the American authorities. The news of the starvation blockade of the missionaries had reached the Consul General in Canton and already the Stars and Stripes of the gunboat Pampanga could be seen waving in the breeze at the anchorage down at the river. Rescue was at hand; evacuation was possible; surrender to the Bolshevists already had been refused. But the hearts of those missionaries beat faster when an unaccompanied lieutenant from the Pampanga brushed aside the pickets at the mission gate, presented the compliments of Lieut. Commander G. W. Duggan and quietly remarked: "At your service, ladies and gentlemen."

The movies and the thriller novel would at this point work up a great scene that would stir the blood, but we will leave that to them and pass on to the realities. One gets so many thrills in China anyway that they become commonplaces.

The arrival of the Pampanga meant only one thing to the authorities of Wuchow—the abandonment of the mission. There was no fear that the city would be shot up; it is not the American way, and even the Bolshevist-Chinese respect us for it. The Department of Public Health under the military organization at Wuchow hastily presented a proposition to take over the hospital as a public health institution. In truth, that was found to be the ultimate aim in calling a strike and closing the hospital The American trustees of the hospital instructed the superintendent not to enter upon any plan of co-operation whereby the ownership of the property and the work of the hospital would be placed in danger. It seemed impossible to work out a plan of co-operation in any form. So the Chinese staff was dismissed early in the morning of March 31 and Dr. Leavell closed up the hospital, suspending all work until the skies in South China become less Red.

There followed some trying hours. The naval support kept at a discreet distance, well out of the possibility of any conflict, for carrying a chip on his shoulder is not part of Uncle Sam's characteristics. He comes swiftly when called, but he will not interfere. Once on the job, he does his work with neatness and dispatch—and then forgets about it.

All the patients were removed from the hospital and the entire Chinese staff had left before noon, with all their baggage. A close guard was placed about the hospital by the strike committee and no Chinese were allowed to enter. No help could be obtained from any source and after the Chinese staff departed the American men and women were compelled to do their own moving out.

The removal of their baggage and personal effects was a serious problem. The Americans were permitted to go in and out without physical interference, but jeered at as they struggled under their heavy loads; never actually stopped but always in the face of a restless crowd of very angry-looking and entirely irresponsible persons.

"Each time we went out of the gate," said Dr. Leavell," our lives were in danger and we always heard such expressions as 'Kill the Foreigners!' 'Down with the Imperialists!' 'China for the Chinese!' 'Take back the hospital property!' 'Kill all the Christians!'

"We tried in every way to get help in removing some of our trunks. The workmen seemed willing and ready to earn a little money, but the strikers drove them off and threatened their lives. We were isolated, disgraced, insulted, and embarrassed. Seeing that the only way to get our trunks off the compound was to remove them ourselves, the four American men on the Mission station undertook the task with great difficulty.

"As we went down the streets. a trunk between two of us, we were surrounded by an angry mob, howling insults at us as we carried our heavy loads to the shipping office. At times the situation was tense with excitement and danger, One wrong move on the part of the Americans would, without doubt, have caused violence."

The mere presence of the Pampanga greatly strengthened the precarious situation of the missionaries. It arrived March 26. "Had it been one or two days later in arriving," commented Dr. Leavell, "perhaps I would not be telling the story."

Under the leadership of Lieut-Commander Duggan conferences were held on the Pampanga with the Chinese officials regarding the protection of American lives and property, but the military authorities gave the Secretary for Foreign Affairs no support.

"The local Chief of Police tried to help and protect," said Dr. Leavell, "but Bolshevism knows nothing of law and order, and the mass of strikers and pickets seemed to have entire control. Outnumbered by the national movement, the police could not afford to clash with the sentiment of the populace as expressed in their agitation and hatred in numerous demonstrations. In the name of the United States government and in all fairness under the existing treaties appeals were made to every official department at Wuchow, which is a treaty port, but little or no help was offered."

The baggage was duly loaded on the power launch Roanoke belonging to the Mission, and with the missionaries sitting on the trunks and boxes of hospital equipment the little craft moved down the river to Canton under the escort of the Pampanga. This was on April 3, and Canton was reached in due season. After a short rest there most of the missionaries started on their return to America. All the investment is at the mercy of the strikers and their Bolshevist encouragers. The local police department promised protection and the missionaries gave the police 300 Hongkong dollars—all the money they could spare for the pay of ten policemen to look after it, with the promise of more from time to time as it can be arranged.

"The pitiful part of the situation as we see it now," was the final comment of Dr. Leavell, "is that the radicals in China under the influence of Bolshevist propaganda are demanding less Consular and Naval protection for foreigners residing in China; they offer no help through the officials to the foreigners in times of danger and opposition, and it is yet to be demonstrated that they have the ability to maintain law and order among their own nationals. We fear that our experiences during these trying days calls for better protection of the lives of the foreigners and foreign property and a fuller enforcement of existing treaties."

There you have the missionary's answer to the demand of the Chinese for the immediate revocation of all the "unequal" treaties. The business man is already on record; the news writer gives the situation as he sees it, having no goods to sell or souls to convert. When all three vote together, it would seem that the report of the Commission on the abolition of Extraterritoriality is as good as written.

Peking, July 12, 1926.

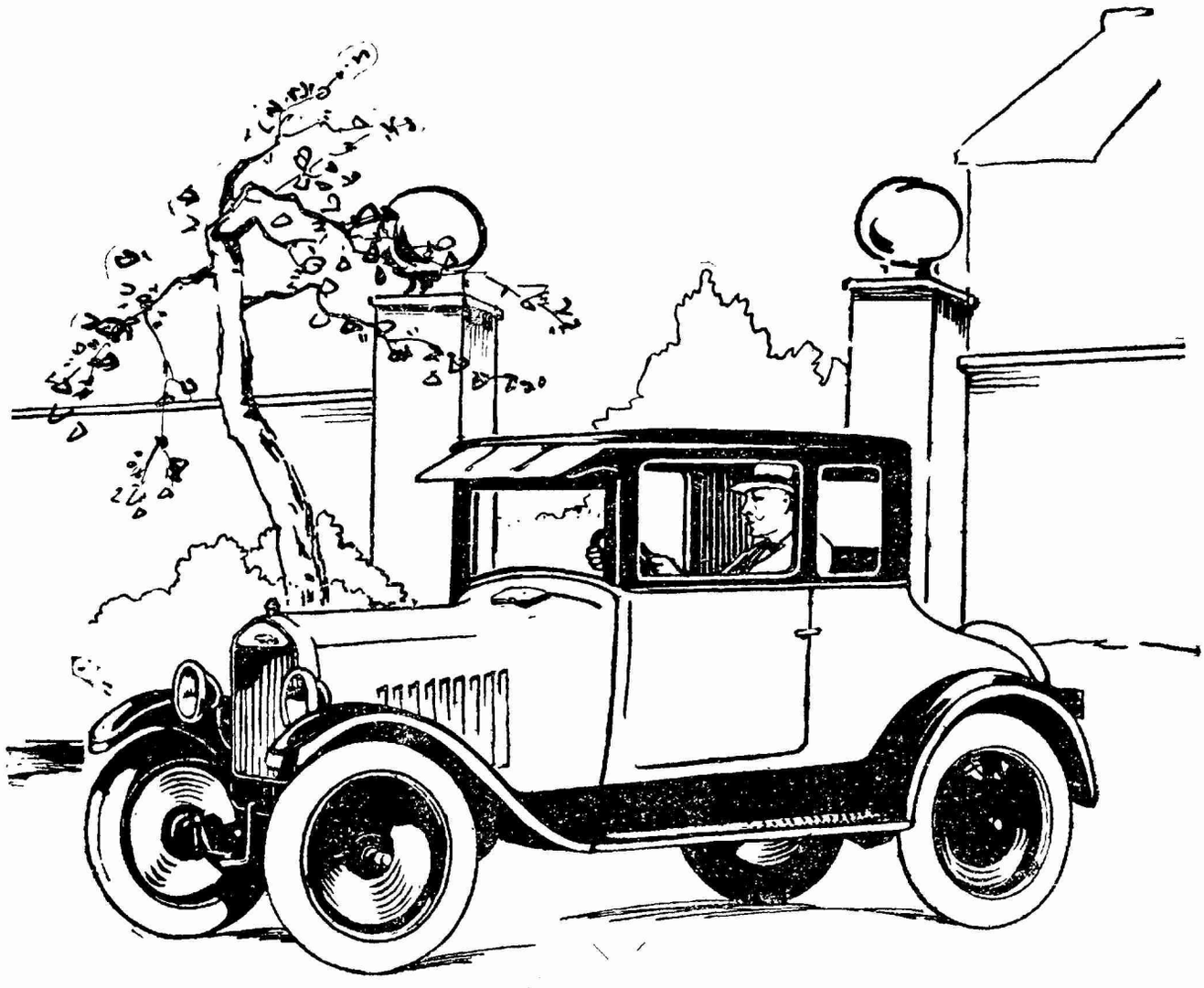
Agreement Reported Reached on Mixed Court Rendition

After long negotiation between the Consular Body and local Chinese officials, including Dr. V. K. Ting, mayor of the Chinese municipality, and Mr. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, a basis for the rendition to China of the International Mixed Court has been agreed upon, it was reported this week. Tentative conditions for the return of the Court are reported to have been agreed upon, but the agreement is by no means final as it is subject to the approval of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking, to whom the agreement has been submitted.

For many weeks past the question of the rendition of the Mixed Court has been under the consideration of the local Consular Corps and a number of conferences have been held with Dr. V. K. Ting. The outcome of the negotiations has been awaited with considerable interest all over China and, in some quarters, the result has been awaited with not a little anxiety. Reports have appeared from time to time in the Chinese press relative to the sessions of the conference but nothing of an authoritive nature has been issued.

The Shanghai legal fraternity, however, some time ago decided unitedly to make a move in the matter and to go thoroughly into the question of the Mixed Court's rendition. They formed an international committee to prepare a report on the subject as it affected the foreign lawyers at present practising in the Mixed Court. It was intended to submit this report to the Consular Body but, in the mean time, it is understood that an agreement has been reached between the Consular Body and Dr. V. K. Ting and only awaits the ratification of the Diplomatic Corps in Peking to be put into service. The committee formed to draw up the report consisted of the following legal practitioners: American, S. Fessenden, F. W. Hadley and R. T. Bryan, Jr.; French, M Du Pac de Marsoulies and M. Brault; British, R. G. McDonald and A. M. Preston; Jasanese, T. Murakami; Portuguese, J. M. Travares; Italian, Dr. O. Fischer.

At a meeting of the foreign lawyers practising in the Mixed Court held last Monday evening, July 12, it was decided to appoint a delegation consisting of five of the foreign lawyers to go to Peking to discuss the question with the Diplomatic Corps. The five members of the legal profession appointed to undertake the task are Dr. O. Fischer, H. D. Rodger, A. M. Preston A. Du Pac de Marsoulies and M. Murakama. The move is occasioned by the agreement which is said to have been made between the Consular Body and the representatives of General Sun Chuan-fang headed by Dr. Ting. The reported agreement, which was published in the papers this week, hands over the Mixed Court to the Chinese under conditions which are believed to be unfavorable to the foreign residents of Shanghai.



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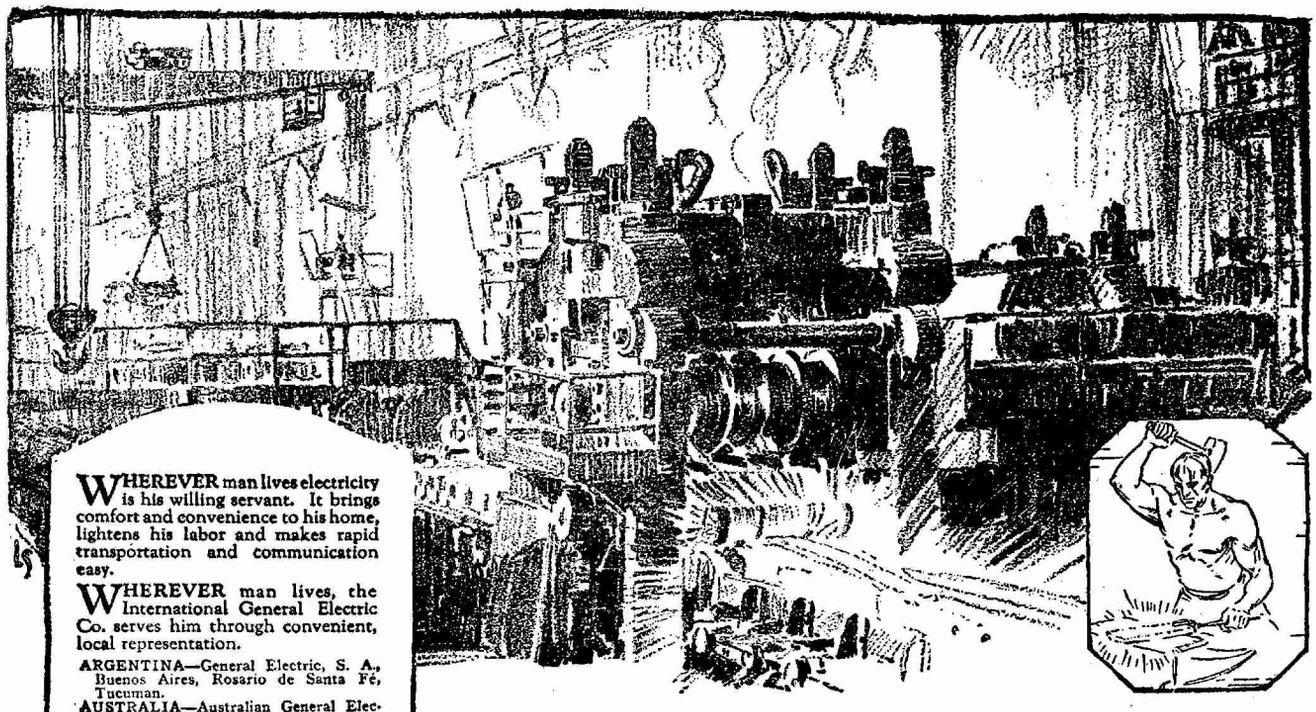
Capt. Dollar Lays Y. M. C. A. Cornerstone

By E. A. Kobza in *The Shanghai Times*

Capt. Robert Dollar, veteran American shipping magnate, laid the cornerstone of Shanghai's new foreign Y. M. C. A. Building now in course of construction on Bubbling Well Road. Capt. Dollar contributed a considerable sum to make the building possible. Following a trip to Peking, Tientsin, and Hankow, Capt. Dollar will return to Shanghai for a few days and then proceed around the world on one of the ships of the Dollar-Round-The-World-Service. He is accompanied by Mrs. Dollar and their niece, Miss Proudfoot of San Francisco.



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The Problem of Developing U. S. Trade in China

BY JAMES A. THOMAS

(Former Director, British-American Tobacco Co.)

THE recent meeting of the National Foreign Trade Council in Charleston, S. C., calls to mind the importance of American trade in the Far East, and the steps being taken by the National Foreign Trade Council to increase American trade in the Far East. Just recently, through the good offices of the National Foreign Trade Council, Congress passed a bill which was signed on February 26, 1926. exempting Americans abroad from income tax, the effect of which will be to increase American trade abroad. Formerly an American individual, corporation or firm doing business in China, was required to pay income taxes in America.

An American firm in China, chartered say, under the laws of the State of New Jersey, whose only business in America with the exception of buying American goods for sale in China, was to hold a statutory meeting in New Jersey once a year, was required to pay income taxes to the American government. And although there was no objection on the part of the American merchants in China to paying income taxes in their own country, they were really at a disadvantage in merchandising in China, by reason of the fact that a French, English, Japanese or German firm could buy the same goods in America and sell them in China, the same as the American firm bought and sold them, but these nationals were not required to pay an income tax in America. The law just referred to, now puts the American merchant on the same basis as far as taxation is concerned, as any other nationality. It is important to have American firms and individuals, not only in China, but in other parts of the world, sell American goods, for it is logical to suppose that an American will take more interest in the sale of his own goods than he would in goods of other nationalities, and besides, American goods sold through an American firm, do not lose their nationality in a foreign country.

Views of Great Men

In 1853 William H. Seward made the following statement with regard to the Pacific ocean:

> "The Pacific ocean, its islands, and the vast regions beyond, will become the chief theater of events in the world's great hereafter."

In 1900 John Hay had this to say about China:

> "Whoever understands China socially, politically, economically and religiously, holds the key to the world's politics for the next five centuries."

In 1921 Gen. Smuts, the great South African statesman, made the following remarks with regard to the Far East:

> "In the Far East, Asia and America are meeting, and there, I believe, the next great chapter of human history will be enacted."

The late Theodore Roosevelt, realizing the importance of the Pacific, made the following statement.

> "The age of the Mediterranean has passed; the age of the Atlantic is passing; the age of the Pacific is here."

The China Club of Seattle prints the remarks of these great men on its letterheads, and is doing excellent work in fostering American trade in the Far East. American trade in the Pacific has shown a steady increase commencing with the annexation of the Hawiian Islands by America, and further increases after the Spanish-American War in 1898. The Boxer Uprising in China in 1900, the Russo-Japanese War in 1904-05, the Revolution in China in 1911 and the World War commencing in 1914,—and is still increasing yearly.

The work being done by the National Foreign Trade Council in increasing American trade abroad, should receive the support of the Federal and State governments, the manufacturers, merchants, transportation and shipping companies, etc., and the more publicity given to the subject, the better the results which will be obtained.

Americans in China

The American merchant in China is a thorough, patriotic, hardworking man, who has worked along the line of equipping himself to develop American trade in China. We have in China an American Chamber of Commerce at the different ports, and in Shanghai and Peking the Americans have built schools for the education of their children, with the idea of raising their children to be Americans, and teaching them American institutions and history. American banks have been established and the American merchant today in China is better equipped to develop American trade than he ever has been. The Americons in China celebrate the Fourth of July, Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays, and have done so for many years—and by contact with the American in China, the Chinese now know most of our great men.

There are at the present time some 2,000 Chinese boys and girls being educated in America, thereby becoming acquainted with American institutions, principles, and what has been accomplished by America. A great many of these students are now established in China in the different walks of life, and some of the most able statesmen in China today were educated in America.

A few years ago, I was asked to call on the Premier of China, a gentleman who was educated in America and who to this day is a great advocate of American institutions and ideas. During the course of conversation he stated to me that a few days before, the Minister of Communications, who has charge of all the railroads in China, called on him and told him that the Chinese government needed some locomotives, and wished the Premier to advise him which locomotives to buy. The Premier said that while he was in America he attended a baseball game in Philadelphia, and while there some one of the officials of the Baldwin Locomotive Works invited him and several other Chinese boys, to visit the works, and also asked him to have dinner after they had been taken through the works. So when the Minister of Communications called and asked advice about locomotives, the Premier said he immediately advised Baldwin as the best in the world, simply because he had been asked by the management to go through the plant and invited to dinner. He went back to China, as he said, a drummer for American goods.

Importance of Merchant Marine

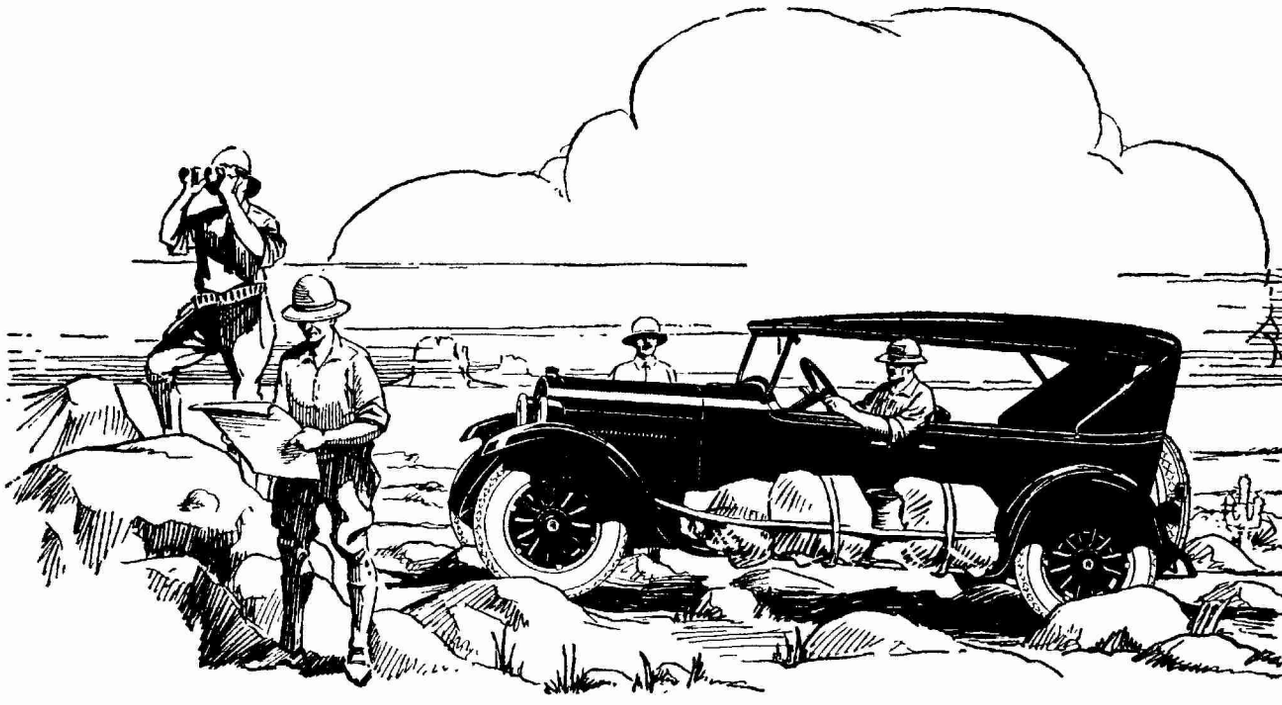
I merely mention this incident in passing to emphasize the benefit of educating these Chinese boys and girls in America. I often think that the American people, particulary the American school boys, do not realize the very long coast line that America has in the Pacific. Neither do they seem to appreciate the importance of the Panama Canal and the necessity for Merchant Marine. If the school boys in America were taught the benefit to America of the Panama Canal and a Merchant Marine, I think in the course of a very few years we would have the very best Merchant Marine afloat.

The Western States of America have not developed in the same proportion that the Atlantic States have, and I think the time has arrived for America to pay more attention to the development of the Pacific States with a view to increasing American trade in the Far East. Take the American coast line in the Pacific from Alaska to the Panama Canal Zone, and a good idea can be had as to the Mexican border, then the American interests in the Pacific. I would like to see Southern Alaska made a State, and Northern Alaska made a territory, simply because if Southern Alaska were made a State it would give direct representation in Congress, and the development of Alaska would proceed faster than it is now doing. If the coal, iron and copper in Alaska were developed, it would not only insure peace in the Pacific, but at the same time increase American trade.

Look to Siberia

In the next twenty-five years there will be great developments in Siberia, commencing at the mouth of the Amur river, and the American coastline commencing at the Bering Straits be developed as fast as possible. Canada is interested in the development of the Pacific as much as America is, and I think that everything possible should be done to bring about a good, wholesome development of our coastline in the Pacific.

American cotton goods manufactured in the South, have for many years found a market in China. However, in the last few years this trade has fallen off by reason of the fact that the American machinery manufacturers have sold large quantities of cotton mill machinery in China, and the cheaper grades of cotton goods are being manufactured there, which has created a demand for American raw cotton. The American Merchant Marine in the Pacific should be given every opportunity and assistance to develop a cheap rate of freight from America to China which will mean increased business, and later on I hope to see the railroads and shipping people in America quote a through rate from the United States to ports in China, and also to interior points in China, thereby putting the Chinese merchants in a position of knowing exactly what the freight on their goods bought in America will be



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I have always been in favor of a shipping subsidy, for the reason that it gives the goods shipped an added value. To illustrate what I mean—soon after the war broke out in 1914, cotton was selling at about 7 cents a pound, and the people throughout America were asked to buy a bale of cotton to assist the farmers in America to pay their taxes and fertilizer bills and expenses. If at that time America had had, say 500,000 tons of ships to carry the cotton to foreign markets, the American farmer would have received at least 12 cents a pound for his cotton, and my belief is that the farmer in America should be given every assistance and I further believe that the American Merchant Marine will bring this about as much as anything else.

America a Railroad Mecca

America is the mecca of railroads, and a bale of cotton grown in the South, without the railroad to carry it to the mill, or to the seaport for export to a foreign country, would not be worth as much as it is with the railroad: consequently I think America should establish steamship lines to the different parts of the world, and if necessary, to maintain these ships a subsidy should be given by the United States government for the reason that it would benefit the farmers of America, the merchants and the manufacturers.

China, in the past few years, has increased the production of cotton, and this cotton grown in China is used in manufacturing the cheaper grades of cotton goods which are consumed in China. It will however be some years before the Chinese cotton mills manufacture what we might term a "cotton goods with a finish," more on the line of proprietory articles like handkerchiefs, socks, towels, etc. America imports large quantities of silk from China, and should at least pay the silk bill with goods made in America.

Future of the Philippines

The Philippine Islands will play an important part in the development of the Pacific. America took these islands by conquest, then paid the Spanish government a large sum of money for the improvements made. The American government then went to work and established schools, built roads, railroads and the government set up in the Philippine Islands by America is a great credit to the country, and all Americans should be proud of it. In recent years there has been much said in the press about giving the Philippine Islands independence. My belief is that the United States government should work out a thorough, defined policy for the Philippine Islands and have that policy printed in English and the Philippine language, and distributed among the people throughout the islands, with the idea of lifting out all the contentious points which now seem to arise between the American government and the Philippine people. Personally I have no objection to giving the Philippine people independence if it is done in such a way as not to involve America. I am positively certain that if I were a Filipino, I would hesitate a long time before I undertook to dissolve copartnership with the United States government. It is all very well to talk about independence in the Philippine Islands, but in order to successfully carry this into effect it means at least four thousand to five thousand trained Filipinos to administer the government.

The world is now so technical that it is necessary to train all men to do a certain job. Great progress has been made in training Filipinos to administer the government, but the length of time that America has been in the Philippine Islands is not sufficient to have trained the necessary number of men to administer the government, and my belief is that it will take at least another ten or fifteen years to do so.

A thorough defined policy in the Philippine Islands, brought up to date, would influence the investment of American capital in the Philippine Islands in sugar, rubber and all other industries, and would be of great benefit to the Philippine people as well. There is a large deposit of iron in the Philippine Islands, which if developed, would increase trade. Liquid capital always goes where it is most attracted and where it can get protection at a reasonable return on the investment, and capital will go to the Philippine Islands if it is made safe.

China's Big Question

At the moment conditions in China are very chaotic, but I have every confidence that conditions will improve very soon. The big question in China, as I see it, is the future of the Chinese Eastern Railroad, and when once this question is taken up and settled, China will make great progress. The Russian government should sell back its interest in the Chinese Eastern Railroad to the Chinese, thereby lifting out the contentious points which will continue to rise as long as the question of the future of the Chinese Eastern Railroad is not settled, and we shall see in the next few months that Chinese public opinion will go against Russia over the question of this railroad, which was the cause of the Russo-Japanese war.

American Chamber Appoints Standing Committees

The following members have been appointed to serve on the various standing committees of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai for the current year:

Arbitrtion Commiftee

J. C. Shengle, Chairman, Kiangsu Chemical Works.
A. R. Hager, Business Equipment Corp.
W. R. Rice, West Coast Life Insurance Co.

Auditing Committee

F. J. Raven, Chairman, Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
B. A. Padon, Haskins & Sells.

Banking & Finance Committee

F. J. Raven, Chairman, Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
S. R. Brown, International Banking Corporation.
D. S. Riggs, The American Express Co., Inc.

Engineering & Architecture Committee

L. F. Patstone, Chairman, Wootten & Patstone, Ltd.
Jno. F. Stevens, Jr., Engineering Equipment Co. (Fed. Inc., U. S. A.)
P. H. Duncan, E. Suenson & Co., Ltd.
E. H. Staber, Standard Oil Co. of New York.

Entertainment Committee

S. C. Kingsbury, Chairman, Connell Bros. Co.
C. M. Wentworth, Tucker, Wentworth & Gulick.
J. S. Potter, Asia Realty Co., (Fed. Inc., U. S. A.)

Exports Committee

W. H. Bolton, Chairman, W. H. Bolton Bristle Co.
H. C. Pond, Amos Bird Company.
N. A. Viloudaki, Viloudaki & Co.

Extraterritoriality Committee

G. E. Tucker, Chairman, Tucker, Wentworth & Gulick.
S. Fessenden, Fessenden, Holcomb & Snyder.
J. B. Powell, China Weekly Review.

Imports Committee

C. H. French, Chairman, Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
R. D. Bunn, Gilmore United Petroleum Co., Ltd,
R. E. De Lay, Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co.
R. E. Lunkley, American Trading Co, Inc.
H. E. Gibson, Foster-McClellan Company.

Law Committee

S. Fessenden, Chairman, Fessenden, Holcomb & Snyder.
A. Bassett, British-American Tobacco Co.
W. Chalaire, Chalaire & Franklin.

Membership Committee

W. I. Eisler, Chairman, American Bureau of Shipping.
J. V. Murray, The Texas Company.
E. L. McCloskey, Westinghouse Electric International Co.
A. E. Schumacher, Equitable Eastern Banking Corp.

Publicity Committee

C. S. Beatty, Chairman, Sun Land Sales Association, Inc.
S. C. Kingsbury, Connell Bros. Company.
J. B. Powell, China Weekly Review.
Wm. Carter Rea, Asiatic Motor.
Geo. E. Sokolsky, Far Eastern Review.
Carl Crow, Carl Crow, Inc.

Shipping Committee

O. G. Steen, Chairman, The Robert Dollar Co.
W. I. Eisler, American Bureau of Shipping.
J. V. Murray, The Texas Company.
L. Everett, L. Everett, Inc.
E. H. Staber, Standard Oil Co. of New York.

Trade Marks Committee

N. F. Allman, Chairman, Fleming & Allman.
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C. S. Franklin, Chalaire & Franklin.

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Shanghai's Exports to U.S.A. for January to June, 1926

The following table issued by Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, Shanghai, China, shows the quantities and values of declared exports from Shanghai, China, to the United States for half year ended June 30, 1926, and a comparative statement for the corresponding period of 1925.

VALUE IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY

Articles	Unit of Quantity	1925 Quantities	1925 Values	1926 Quantities	1926 Values
Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except Wool and Hair (Class 101—9939)					
Meats					
Egg albumen dried	lbs.	1,283,920	1,003,164	819,776	540,739
„ „ fro.	„	1,250,831	161,824	270,640	32,430
„ whole, dried	„	418,450	216,129	.....	.....
„ „ fro.	„	1,106,200	159,219	130,000	20,776
„ yolk dried	„	1,504,190	361,990	129,190	36,332
„ „ fro.	„	2,353,095	349,825	530,826	88,205
Hides and Skins, Raw (Except Furs)					
Buffalo	pcs.	14,731	121,877	17,130	126,222
	lbs.	566,147		694,021	
Cow	pcs.	8,860	41,617	381	2,376
	lbs.	170,461		4,767	
Deer and doe	pcs.	60,883	28,149	23,397	10,612
Goat and kid	„	2,392,856	1,876,049	3,387,007	3,201,913
Sheep & lamb	„	453,611	1,309,781	201,195	375,567
Hides and Skins, Dressed					
Sheep and lamb	pcs.	.....	.....	8,346	10,977
Moufflon Goat Skin	„	.....	.....	2,000	4,081
Furs, Dressed and Undressed					
Fox	pcs.	9,796	33,274	971	4,163
Hare & rabbit	„	165,060	58,590	325,656	76,098
Leopard	„	3,566	34,950	572	7,523
Marmot	„	16,883	16,982	31,871	45,425
Pahmi	„	80,508	105,563	13,000	11,877
Raccoon	„	67,433	174,921	18,866	44,185
Squirrel	„	20,600	7,218	62,885	9,685
Weasel	„	752,995	1,042,014	1,249,076	2,026,655
Wolf	„	1,979	3,321	.....	.....
All others	„	25,055	40,760	41,850	59,350
Manufactures of Furs and Fur Skins					
Sheep & lamb crosses	pcs.	.....	.....	652	4,464
Goat & kid crosses	„	.....	.....	4,399	8,396
Dogskin mats	„	22,005	30,385	11,135	23,600
Miscellaneous Animal Products					
Feathers	lbs.	1,213,761	485,420	921,023	424,486
Intestines	„	924,187	964,758	747,968	699,287
			$8,627,873		$7,895,444
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages (Class 10311—17801)					
Fruits and Nuts					
Peanuts, shelled	lbs.	486,420	23,496	12,000	555
Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils and Fats					
Sesame seeds	lbs.	801,920	44,387	224,100	10,581
Vegetable tallow	„	898,085	72,173	.....	.....
Wood oil	gallons	174,880	117,943	44,508	46,764
Cocoa, Coffee, Tea and Spices					
Tea	lbs.	726,340	109,558	1,959,257	513,323
			$367,557		$571,223
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except Fibres and Wood (Class 20011—29616)					
Gums, Resins & Balsams, N. L. S.					
Camphor, crude	lbs.	153,312	63,370	91,409	44,506
Crude Drugs & Essential Oils, N. L. S.					
Camphor oil	lbs.	57,848	3,836	.....	.....
Rhubarb	„	39,060	9,356	28,819	7,852
Dyeing & Tanning Materials of Vegetable Origin					
Gallnuts	lbs.	730,745	70,298	269,509	24,836
Tobacco					
Tobacco leaf	lbs.	341	54	1,885	357
			$14614,9		$77,551
Group 3—Textiles (Class 30011—39593)					
Cotton					
Cotton, raw	lbs.	1,079,957	255,491	.....	.....
„ waste	„	363,615	34,698	219,611	20,780
„ laces & embroideries	.....	1,437,904	.....	1,110,017	
„ misc. manufactures	.....	21,366	.....	844	
Other Vegetable Fibres, N. E. S.					
Hats, fibre	doz.	7,416	18,077	1,382	19,689
„ rush	„	25,994	19,578	31,642	23,763
„ straw	„	3,256	7,394	4,240	8,810
Straw goods	.....	5,929	.....	23,938	
Mattings	sq. yds.	126,000	8,487	1,796	196
Wool and Hair					
Carpets, wool	sq. yds.	5,478	36,338	3,848	34,528
Wool, sheep's	lbs.	2,307,910	603,861	939,444	189,252
Hair, human, Asiatic	„	61,863	35,783	139,822	52,803
„ nets human	„	23,477	176,724	23,935	212,954
„ stumps, human	„	284,672	98,483	548,252	212,989
Silk					
Silk, raw	lbs.	2,254,830	11,371,760	2,441,173	12,874,176
„ wild	„	545,365	1,561,483	949,244	2,428,527
„ waste	„	1,114,096	544,101	1,832,276	1,316,511
„ pongee	„	81,099	237,196	153,765	492,867
„ piece goods	„	17,237	105,667	38,194	290,331
„ cocoons, pierced	„	36,514	35,238	17,386	21,122
„ misc. manuf.	„	.....	13,932	.....	17,805
			$16,629,490		$18,851,902
Group 4—Wood and Paper (Class 40181—48724)					
Manufacture of Wood					
Wooden ware	.....	6,932	.....	4,866	
Bamboo manufactures	.....	1,321	.....	4,584	
Lacquerware	.....	4,585	.....	2,860	
Books and other Printed Matter					
Books	.....	5,732	.....	8,622	
Paper, Except Printed Matter					
Parasols	pcs.	249,450	55,874	122,659	24,528
			$74,444		$45,460
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (Class 50011—59590)					
Clay And Clay Products					
Chinaware, Porcelain, Pottery, etc.	.....	13,312	.....	9,524	
Other Non-Metallic Minerals					
Jadeware	.....	18,468	.....	142,575	
Soapstone ware	.....	3,453	.....	28,918	
			$35,233		$181,017
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, except Machinery & Vehicles (Class 60011—69999)					
Aluminum, Antimony and Cobalt					
Antimony, crude	lbs.	82,000	5,523	.....	.....
„ oxide	„	56,000	4,863	56,000	7,597
„ regulus	„	2,249,658	233,786	1,444,000	203,320
Copper, Brass and Bronze					
Brass & manufactures of	.....	75,965	.....	132,330	
Precious Metals, Jewelry and Plated Ware					
Gold bars	ounces	4,604	100,171	.....	.....
			$420,308		$343,247
Group 7—Machinery & Vehicles (Class 70011—79361)					
			NIL		NIL
Group 8—Chemicals (Class 80021—87519)					
Chemicals					
Musk	lbs.	233	$43,732	97	$19,148
Group 9—Miscellaneous (Class 90101—99999)					
Art. works					
Art. works of	.....	83,639	.....	87,231	
Miscellaneous					
Bristles	lbs.	83,476	140,739	225,428	225,279
Household & personal effects	.....	10,007	.....	3,536	
Unenumerated articles	.....	570	.....	1,599,233	
			$1,169,977		$1,915,279
Grand Total			$27,515,528		$29,900,271

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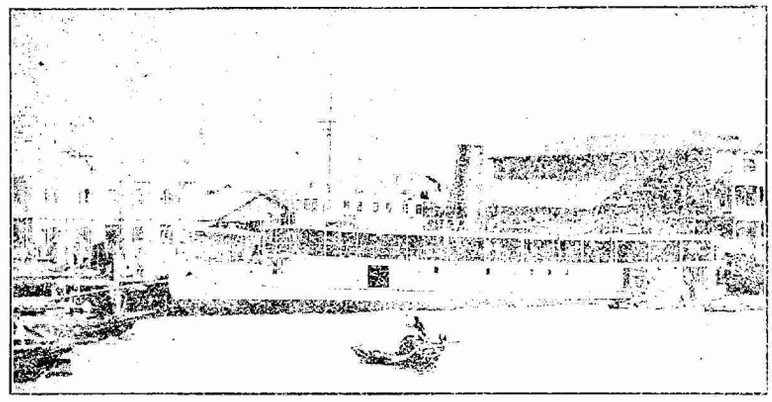

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News from South China

General Chiang Kai-shek, the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Kuomintang Army and Navy, in time of war, a condition just created by the proclamation of a Northern Expedition, will be supreme ruler of Kwangtung for the next few months at least, from the power formally invested in him by a Kuomintang order of July 7.

The Commander-in-Chief shall have under him the army, the navy, and the aviation corps. He will be responsible direct to the Kuomintang for the proper command of all forces. He is to be concurrently Chairman of the War Council. For his assistance and advice, there will be a Chief of Staff and a military advisory council. The General Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief will be at the same place as the War Council. He will have direct control over the school to instruct political science to military men of all ranks, the naval stations, the arsenal, the aviation bureau, and other military organizations. In time of war, the civil and financial administrations of the Kuomintang will be subject to the supervision of the Commander-in-Chief. During the absence of the Commander-in-Chief from Canton while on the field, the affairs on the rear will be taken over by a Commission of Peace, which will officiate for the Commander-in-Chief in affairs which he cannot personally handle.

In time of war, a formal declaration to be made soon of which condition, General Chiang will, therefore, be the most powerful man in Canton, both military and civil. Civil administration and financial affairs will have to come under him. As Chairman of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, an office just acquired only July 7, he is in fact the highest officer in the Kuomintang.

Should Mr. T. V. Soong, Financial Commissar of the Kuomintang in Canton, succeed in floating a war bond issue of $10,000,000 by requiring every household to subscribe a certain amount in proportion to its ability, it will be for the first time the whole province of Kwangtung is asked to support the Northern Expedition the Kuomintang is undertaking against Peking by way of Hunan, where the Kuomintang comrades are fast losing grounds. The Kuomintang has determined to do something for the newly acquired comrades in Hunan. The circulation of another series of bonds, this time $10,000,000, has therefore been decided upon, the subscription to begin first of August. The $5,000,000 series now being forced on the people has not been fully subscribed to.

To interest all Cantonese to subscribe to the war bonds, it has been announced that part of the proceeds will be reserved for the development of the port of Whampoa.

Workers in Canton have been long made to understand that the development of Whampoa will have the support of the Russians, Germans, and the Americans, particularly the Germans, who have been said to be willing to contribute part of the capital to be invested by the Kuomintang itself.

The Kuomintang is now vigorously enforcing the shipping police tax, ordering every craft in Canton waters, from a sampan to a steamer, to pay rates to support a force for the prevention of piracy. There is no secret, however, that the proceeds from the tax have not all gone to the support of the water police.

Reports in the *Industrial and Commercial Daily News* state that former troops of the 17th. Kuomintang Army Division, which was until six weeks ago commanded by General Wu Te-chen, are being reorganized in Poklo, where they have gained control of several heights and mounted guns over them. Their intention appears to be obvious.

The 17th. Division, before its taking over by another commander the arrest of General Wu, now in military prison pending trial for embezzlement while a police chief and treason when a military commander, consists almost of pure Cantonese. Since the arrest of their original commander and organizer, many men have deserted from the Division, many carrying their arms with them.

General Chiang Kai-shek, the Kuomintang dictator, has expressed regret for the massacre and destruction of property in the several districts of Tungkun the earlier part of July, when the troops he sent there to disarm the people's and merchants' volunteers have also molested the peaceful inhabitants. The commander of the 6th. regiment responsible for the failure to keep his men under discipline has been taken into custody and will be court martialed accordingly.

Reports from Southern Kwangtung also complain that Kuomintang troops, under the pretext of searching for unlicensed arms and bandits, have taken this advantage to enter people's homes and take away valuable properties.

These complaints are being investigated by the Kuomintang authorities.

General Tang Seng-chi, the pro-Kuomintang commander now in rivalry with Marshal Wu Pei-fu's supporter (General Chao Heng-ti, the recently ousted Tuchun of Hunan) for supremacy in Hunan Province with the pledged aid of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, has threatened to cease further operation in Hunan and resign altogether, unless the reinforcements promised by the Liang (two) Kwang Kuomintang are quickly forthcoming according to information which has been unable to be keep secret longer in Canton. Despite reports of busy movement of troops from Canton northwards, the exact number of them and amount of ammunitions forwarded to Hunan have been bnt a negligible quantity and none whatever has so far of practical service to General Tang.

A campaign is being launched in Hunan by anti-Red agents sent from Shanghai for the purpose among the civilian and the military organizations alike showing the sufferings to be expected upon the success of the Kuomintang in gaining a foot-hold there. Among the literature having been sent to Hunan were copies of posters containing pictures of the ruins taken at Canton nearly two years ago when part of the Western Suburb of that city was destroyed during the massacre and fire of October 15, 1924, during which the Canton Merchants Volunteers were overpowered by followers of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The anti-Reds are trying to picture how Changsha will look when under Kuomintang influence

The Kuomintang in Canton has retaliated by prohibiting a list of Shanghai daily newspapers from entering Canton. At the same time it has strengthened its information bureau issuing publications in English as well as in Chinese defending its policy and actions.

The annual over-flood of the three principal rivers the East, North, and West in Canton appear to come about the same, as a number of reports relative to damage of dykes and the like has already reached the office of the Board of Conservancy, now almost an obsolete institution because of lack of funds to do any useful work. The Board receives merely enough to pay the salaries of the officials only.

According to the strike committee enforcing the boycott in Chinshan, preventing communications between Macao and Chinshan, there are still more than 1,000 strikers from Macao in Chinshan requiring some Kuomintang relief. The Kuomintang has referred the request to the proper channels for investigation and report before any relief will be granted.

The recent conflicts between Kuomintang-ites and anti-Reds in Kaukong, a West River town in Kwangtung famous for its silk produ ctions, have been responsible for a financial loss of no less than a million dollars, says a vernacular press estimate. During the trouble, proper planting and silk-worms feeing have been impossible, because of the movement of farmers to escape danger. The causes mentioned together with unfavorable weather conditions lately have practically destroyed the third crop of this year's season. Not only silk crops but also the cultured fishing season is also bad on account of petty military tyranny which have been responsible for the unrest there. It may be recalled that the mayor-designate of Kaukong was assassinated a month ago in connection with the unrest there. Kaukong, under normal conditions, receives regular calls from all Hongkong-Wuchow steamers.

The unwillingness of the several corps commanders in the Kuomintang Army in Canton to attend the reception to be held by Chiang Kai-shek on his inauguration as the Chungsi-ling or Commander-in-Chief of all forces by either resigning their posts of asking for leave of absence has embarrassed the office of the aides-de-comp no little, and should things come out well, General Chiang may hold the redeption July 9.

The office of president of Kwangtung University has been going begging without an acceptance for some time, and Mr. Tai Tien-tsao, a Japanese college graduate, the latest president-designate, has declined the honor. Now the acting president, Dr. Tsui Min-yi, has also refused to act longer. The Kuomintang is asking Mr. Tang Chik-yu, dean of the College of Agriculture of the Univerity, to officiate temporarily until a regular president is engaged.

The Kuomintang in Canton has just discovered another taxable article, this time the right of way privileges peculiar to Cantonese practice. There has been a custom in Canton, at least, for tenants of well-located properties, before their consent to move out in favor of another, to expect a compensation from the next occupant of the premises. This practice has been legalized for some time, and sometimes the value of occupation right is higher than that of the property itself. The Kuomintang has decided to tax this peculiar property right, right of permanent tenancy. The permanent tenants have so far shown strong opposition to the new tax, some having threatened to influence the whole city to stop trade as a protest against the new taxation.

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Taking advantage of the vacation of students in Canton and vicinity just now, the Kuomintang Students Division is holding a students conference at the Central Executive Committee Headquarters with more than 120 representatives from various institutions present. The conference will last several days, during which leading members of the party will address the students on different subjects of Koumintang interests.

The Christian students in Canton and vicinity will meet at summer conference this year under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association at Pask Hok Tung. August 24 to 30.

The Kwangtung University buildings and campus at Canton are now a sort of barracks, as some 600 recruits have borrowed the premises for training until they are properly housed elsewhere.

The Kuomintang has called for volunteers from the students, and all Canton students offering themselves to Kuomintang service will be registered beginning July 12. They will be trained as cadets of a special class.

The Hongkong students who have been provided tuition and board since their going to Canton after leaving their Hongkong schools during the strike a year ago will no longer be supported as a part of the Kwangtung University but as a part of the unemployed strikers by the Strike Committee, who will take over the charge of the students during the vaction. The actual number of Hongkong students now in Canton is not large.

Canton, July 7, 1926.

Japanese To Take Over the Han-Yeh-Ping?

According to a dispatch from Tokyo appearing in the *North-China Standard*, Peking, on June 27, Japanese exerts are shortly to be dispatched to Hankow for the purpse of studying conditions pertaining to the Tayeh and Pinghsiang Mines at Hankow, for the purpose of enabling the future of the Han-Yeh-Ping Coal and Iron Company. At present, the Finance Department refuses to give financial help, suggesting that the Idomitsu Iron Works should take over the whole thing. The Department of Commerce and Industry objects to this, saying that the Government Iron Works cannot take over the responsibility for fear that the Chinese enterprises may not prove a paying proposition. Thus an investigation is to be carried out to ascertain how things are carried on.

Shanghai French Observe National Day

The celebration of France's national day, July 14, opened in Shanghai last Tuesday evening with one of the most gorgeous lantern processions ever staged. Strange monsters born of oriental mysticism mingled with beautiful tableaux and clever exhibits of the white race. Everywhere were lights—electric lights, torch lights, candles and napha flares —and everywhere was festivity and hilarity. Along the entire route of the procession from the French Municipal Building, down to the French Consulate and to the French Park, thousands of spectators applauded.

On Tuesday the program started with the ceremony at the French Consulate at 8 o'clock, when the French flag was raised to the masthead and saluted by the French naval and military contigents. Other events filled the day, closing with a dinner dance at the new French Club and a public ball at the old French Club that night.

U. S. Court Official Charged With Embezzlement of Funds

William A. Chapman, clerk of the United States Court for China, Shanghai, has been charged with embezzlement of court funds according to an information filed on Tuesday of this week. Mr. Chapman departed from Shanghai last week on the *President Jefferson* for Japan on vacation, telling his friends he would be absent for about two weeks. It was during his absence that an investigation was instituted, showing an alleged shortage of funds amounting, according to report, to Mex. $30,000. Mr. Chapman has been clerk of the Court for about six years, prior to that time being secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce. Before coming to China Mr. Chapman was in the U. S. Army in the Philippines and for a time served as private secretary to General Pershing.

Men and Events

The Congress of the United States adjourned on July 3 for the summer recess and will reassemble on November 17 this fall.

C. R. Burkill of Shanghai is planning to depart shortly for London, expecting to be away from Shanghai until early next year.

A. F. Kimball of the International Savings Society, addressed the members of the Shanghai Rotary Club last week on the subject of "Saving Money."

Hon. John V. A. MacMurray, American Minister to China, accompanied by Mrs. MacMurray and their children have gone to Chefoo for the summer vacation.

According to a report from Tokyo, both of the Soviet Ambassadors in the Far East, Kopp in Japan and Karakhan in China, are returning to Moscow for a conference on Asiatic policy.

The American Chamber of Commerce and the American Club will give a tiffin in honor of Capt. Robert Dollar on the 20th of this month upon Capt. Dollar's return from Peking, Tientsin and Hankow.

H. W. McCutchan and sister Miss Mada I. McCutchan, who are connected with the Southern Presbyterian Mission at Sutsien, Kiangsu Province, departed last week for their home at Monticello, Mo. They will be absent from China for one year.

The House of Representatives passed a resolution on July 3 approving the holding of a Pan-Pacific Conference in Honolulu next spring. The Conference will consider problems concerning education, rehabilitation, reclamation, and recreation.

Prof. Gunnar Anderson, eminent Swedish archaeologist, is expected in China next August for the purpose of conducting an expedition and collecting specimens. He will accompany the Crown Prince of Sweden who is now in the United States but expects to visit China shortly.

Rev. R. T. Bryan, Sr., of Shanghai delivered the commencement address at the Soochow University Bible School at Sungkiang last week. The Rev. R. S. Anderson of the Moore Memorial Church of Shanghai presented the prizes. There were four Chinese graduates of the school this year.

Judge Daniel R. Williams, formerly a member of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands and for a time a practicing attorney of Shanghai, has announced the marriage of his daughter Dorothy Evelyn to Clarence Mackey Frazier. The wedding took place on June 16 at Carmel, California.

The May issue of the International Anti-Bolshevik *Review* published at Geneva, Switzerland, contains an article dealing with the organization and work of the Constitutional Defense League of Shanghai. The International Anti-Bolshevik *Review* is issued from the office of the International Entente against the Third International.

Members of the French community in Shanghai have formed a committee to cooperate with organizations in France for the purpose of participating in the campaign to "save the franc." M. Emile Naggiar, French Consul General, is chairman of the Shanghai committee which will solicit subscriptions from local French residents for the fund.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, former American Minister to China and now Ambassador to Germany delivered an address at the American Club in Berlin on July 4 in which he made a plea for parliamentary government as opposed to dictatorships which have sprung up in Europe in recent years. He also strongly condemned communism in his address.

Chu Lang-fang, prominent Chinese iron merchant and for several years general compradore for Jardine, Matheson and Company of Shanghai, died on Saturday, July 10, as a result of a motor car accident on Nanking Road. The automobile in which Mr. Chu was riding, swerved to avoid a pedestrian and struck a street car. Mr. Chu was thrown against the top of the car and died as a result of the injuries. He was 71 years of age.

American Commercial Attache Julean Arnold, who has recently returned from Peking, has arranged to make his head quarters in Shanghai until further notice. Assistant Commercial Attache Arthur H. Evans will be in charge of the Peking office, while Mr. Arnold will be assisted at Shanghai by Trade Commissioner G. C. Howard and Assistant Trade Commissioner A. Viola Smith. Mr. Arnold will maintain his Shanghai office on the fifth floor of the Robert Dollar Building.

According to a dispatch received in Peking on July 6 from Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister in Washington, Hon. Charles R. Crane, former American Minister

in Peking recently called on President Coolidge and expressed the opinion that American extraterritorial rights in China should be relinquished regardless of the actions of the other Powers. According to the report, President Coolidge immediately held a conference with Secretary of State Kellogg on the subject.

Martin Egan of J. P. Morgan and Company, New York, well known in the Far East where he was formerly connected with various newspapers and for a time was part owner of the *Manila Times*, had the interesting job recently of explaining American baseball to the Crown Prince of Sweden. The Prince saw a game between the New York Giants and the Chicago Cubs and Mr. Egan was assigned the job of accompanying the Prince and describing the American game. The Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden are coming to the Far East following their visit in America and will arrive in China sometime in August.

Wm. Van Buskirk, deputy United States Marshal at Shanghai was awarded the sum of G. $2,867 together with costs in an action against *The China Press* which he filed some time ago on account of injuries received due to a fall from a temporary passageway constructed to connect the office of the paper with the printing department in an adjoining building. The decision was handed down by Judge Milton D. Purdy of the U. S. Court for China. Mr. Van Buskirk, whose suit was for G. $15,000 was represented by Dr. G. Sellett while *The China Press* was represented by Fessenden, Holcomb and Snyder.

Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of the United States in an address dealing with American foreign policy delivered before the annual convention of the *Associated Press* in New York last month, made the following statement in reference to China: "The situation in China must be viewed in the perspective of history," he said. "The American Government has had a consistent and definite purpose. We have endeavored and we are endeavoring to carry out the promises so solemnly made to the Chinese people in the covenants adopted at the Washington Conference. The Tariff Conference and the Extra-Territorial Commission are still sitting in Peking and are making progress and carrying out the mandates dictated by the Washington Conference."

The American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, according to the July *Bulletin*, has received a letter from Wilbur J. Carr, assistant secretary of the States Department, expressing, Mr. Carr's regret that he could not accept the American Chamber's invitation to visit Shanghai. Since Mr. Carr is a member of the Commission appointed by the last session of Congress to make the apportionment of funds for the construction of new cousular buildings, the Chamber extended an invitation to Mr. Carr to visit Shanghai for the purpose of inspecting the local situation. In Mr. Carr's letter to the Chamber he said, "I am fully aware of the importance of erecting a suitable building in Shanghai and I hope that the Foreign Service Buildings Commission will find it possible to give early consideration to the subject."

A Shanghai Tiffin Club, composed of former residents of Shanghai, has recently been formed in New York. The members meet on the second Tuesday of each month at Sardi's restaurant, Park Place, one-half block west of Broadway and immediately in the rear of the Woolworth Building. The organization is informal and is open to anyone who has resided in Shanghai. The annual dues are G.$2 a year. The present officers are, Chairman, H. B. Lane, International General Electric Company; Vice-Chairman, Archie G. Sutcliff, Bankers Trust Company; Secretary-treasurer, R. R. Callahan. The general committee in addition to the forego-

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R. A. Frost, prominent American attorney of Hankow, who has been in America for several months on vacation, returned to Hankow last week.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Bang How of Shanghai on July 9 at the Red Cross Hospital. Mr. How is one of the executives of the Commercial Press.

A special "club" tiffin to which members will be permitted to invite guests, will be held at the Union Club of China, 38 Avenue Edward VII on July 20, at 12:30 o'clock.

P. J. Smet, member of the firm of L. G. Gillespie and Sons of Hankow, disappeared several years ago and it is rumored that he was drowned as a result of the overturning of a sampan.

L. G. Husar, U. S. District Attorney, has returned from Hankow and other Upper Yangtsze ports where he went several days ago for the purpose of investigating charges of alleged embezzlement which have been filed against C. R. Cox of Ichang. Mr. Cox, an American citizen was extensively engaged in the shipping business on the Upper Yangtsze.

Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Premier, Minister of Finance and at present director of the Chihli River Conservancy Bureau, who was arrested in Shanghai several days in connection with a civil action in the International Mixed Court instituted against the Wah Chang Mining Corporation by T. C. White, failed to appear in Court on Monday, July 12 when the case was called for hearing before Assessor Spiker and Chinese Magistrate Loh. Mr. Hsiung's attorney explained that it had been necessary for the former Premier to go to Nanking for a conference with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, hence his inability to appear in court. A brief was filed by Mr, Hsiung's attorney denying the jurisdiction of the court. The case had its origin in an action by T. C. White against the Wah Chang Company, of which Mr. Hsiung was a director, over the alleged non-fulfillment of a contract.

The Rev. F. R. Graves of St. John's University, Shanghai, accompanied by his daughter Miss Lucy J. Graves, returned to Shanghai this week following several months on vacation in the United States.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Brown July 9 at Fearn's Hospital. Mr. Brown is acting manager for Dibrell Bros., leaf tobacco importers.

The Week in the Far East

The Allied drive upon the Kuominchun forces for the purpose of driving them from Nankow Pass and the ending of the Peking Tariff Conference are the principal news events of the week under review.

The long-heralded conference of Marshals Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu, which had been generally looked upon as a sort of panacea for China's present political ills, has at last proved a short-lived affair, lasting only for the brief duration of twenty minutes. Although the real nature of this brief but momentous meeting is yet to be ascertained, it is seriously to be doubted how it could be possible to settle in such a short space of time all the important political issues which they had not been able to solve by two hard campaigns during the past five years. Local public opinion, as reflected in the editorial columns of the Chinese papers, regarding the outcome of this conference is rather a pessimistic, and especially in view of the failure in the past to settle things in terms of hours and months, not to say minutes, even the most optimistic person can not be, permitted to expect much from this brief interview, important as it is. But despite the question of its accomplishment, the meeting of China's two erstwhile implaceable enemies, who were brought together only after so much fighting, mutual denunciations and waste of energy by their agents and mediators, that is, their determination to wage a combined war on their common foe—the Kuominchun "Reds."

Commenting upon the interview, one Chinese newspaper says:

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"As to what were the subjects of discussion in that brief interview yesterday, we have no available information at present, but so far as speculation goes, the question of formation of a succeeding cabinet by Mr. Sun Pao-chi and that of the assumption of personal command of the Anti-Kuominchun forces seemed to have engaged Their Excellencies attention. As to the cabinet problem, it seems too trivial to cause any concern, but the military situation in Nankow seems to affect their positions greatly and will have an important bearing upon the development of the situation in the future.

"Therefore, in view of the importance of the Anti-Red campaign and their program of co-operation, it may be conjectured that if any important outcome has at all resulted from their short meeting yesterday, it must be the assumption of personal direction of military operations by Marshal Wu Pei-fu."

The Tariff Conference

Japan apparently is paying little attention to the criticisms of that country's Government in the English press which stated that the Japanese have been hindering the progress of the Tariff Conference, seeking certain private gains and possibly a private treaty with China granting Japan privileges in return for the abolition of extraterritoriality. Latest reports indicate that Mr. Eki Hioki, ranking Japanese delegate to the Conference, returned to Japan on July 15. Mr. S. Saburi, chief of the Foreign Office Commercial Bureau, will remain for the time being.

Now that the delegates have become somewhat vexed at the apparent apathy in China toward the parley and have adjourned until China decides to take an interest in the Conference and in establishing something like a Government, the Chinese leaders are frantically seeking to do what a few weeks ago they could have done without much trouble, namely organize a worthy Cabinet and meet seriously with the foreign delegates who have been idly sitting in Peking awaiting China's convenience.

It has been generally expected Dr. W. W. Yen could be induced to resume the Foreign Affairs portfolio, but so far he has refused, and Acting Premier, Admiral Tu, is said to have appointed Dr. Tsai as Acting Foreign Minister and chief Chinese delegate to the Customs Conference.

In the meantime, it is conceded that the success of Admiral Tu's efforts depends on the immediate successful conclusion of an expedition against the Kuominchun forces.

Starting the Attack

The semi-official announcements state that formal orders for launching a determined attack on the Kuominchun were issued on July 5. The plan is to make a drive from the south on Nankow Pass, from the west in an effort to cut the railway between Nankow and Kalgan and from the east through the Dolonor region. The general purpose will be to drive the Kuominchun out of the Kalgan area, apparently. Governor Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi is to be left to keep them from coming down into Shansi if he can.

Forward movements of the anti-Kuominchun forces have already been made in two directions.

The defences at Nankow have been attacked, and, according to such reports as are availably (which probably are some-what one-sided), the Kuominchun have been forced to withdraw into the very mouth of the pass—their front lines had previously been some miles outside. Wounded from this attack are beginning to come into Peking. The forces who were put into the front lines of the attack here were men formerly under the command of General Li Ching-lin.

Marshal Wu's troops, under General Tien Wei-chun, have been moving through the hills northward from Mentoukou (some miles west of Peking and at the beginning of one of the principal roads over the passes). Latest reports available state that the advance troops in fairly substantial numbers already are at the edge of the Kalgan plain near the city of Huailai. This means that the Kuominchun defences in these hills have either been captured or evacuated, and that the anti-Kuominchun forces are in a position to launch an attack on Huailai itself. If they can capture this city, they will have cut the railway from Nankow to Kalgan, and the Kuominchun forces at Nankow will be in an extremely awkward position. The attacking troops have no artillery, however, and the Kuominchun defenders at Huailai are well supplied with all sorts of arms and ammunition.

A late report states that Huailai has been captured by the allied forces.

The reports as to developments on the Dolonor front are exceedingly meager. Nothing has come in, however, to indicate any important developments in that region. The Kuominchun have excellent defences at the easily defended passes. But if the attacks at the other two fronts succeed at all, the Kuominchun will have to withdraw from Dolonor toward Kalgan.

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One report came in that the Kuominchun had pushed forward their attack at Yenmenkwan, the principal pass leading into southern Shansi. Nothing to confirm this has arrived, however, and the probabilities seem to be that the Kuominchun will remain content to hold the railway across northern Shansi, pending developments on the other fronts—though they may move to withdraw from the Kalgan area and make a determined drive to capture all of Shansi.

The Hunan Situation

Reports from Canton indicate that there is a desire there to push the attack on Hunan as rapidly as possible, with a view to getting hold of the province before the Wu-Chang combination gets in a position to launch an anti-Canton drive. Canton troops are being rushed toward Hunan, and money is being raised for the campaign.

General Chao Heng-ti, ex Governor of the province, has sent a telegram to General Tang Sheng-chi, the pro-Canton attacker on Hunan, urging him in the interests of the people of the province to give up his attack. General Chao, according to the reports, offered to take a trip to the United States with General Tang, if the latter would heed his request.

Marshal Wu has continued to urge General Chao to go back and take charge of the province. The Provincial Assembly and other bodies also have sent representatives to General Chao asking him to return. He has replied that he will think about the matter, but meanwhile will these bodies stop sending representatives to bother him at Hankow.

Canton Forces Invade Hunan

Very important developments have occurred in the Hunan Province situation over last week-end, according to reports from Hankow. The Hunan situation had been worrying Marshal Wu Pei-fu for some time and the Canton expedition, which was supposed to have been launched upon Hunan Province some time ago, seems to have really taken the offensive in earnest. Canton troops are reported to have captured Changsha, and although the province is practically at the mercy of the invaders it is not believed that the expedition will advance any farther than Changsha. With Wu Pei-fu concentrating his efforts upon the defeat of the Kuominchun this new phase in the Hunan situation has important aspects.

From the Chinese Press

Peking, July 6.—Marshal Wu Pei-fu has instructed Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, former tuchun of Kiangsu, to depart immediately for the purpose of assuming control of the forces in the campaign against the Kuominchun.

Peking, July 6.—Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, commander of the Kuominchun, according to an unverified report here today, has decided to withdraw his forces to Shensi and Kansu.

Peking, July 7.—The chief questions now before the Cabinet are, (1) the restoration of parliament and (2) appointment of successors to the Chinese delegates who have resigned from the Tariff Conference.

Tsingtao, July 7.—In an effort to raise additional funds for military purposes the officials here have instituted a special wine and tobacco tax. It is reported that the Japanese Consul-General has filed a strong protest on the ground that the tax is a violation of the Sino-Japanese commercial treaty.

Tokyo, July 7.—According to announcement of the Department of Finance, Japan's trade with China for the month of June, 1926 amounted to Yen 37,613,000 for exports and Yen 23,748,000 for imports, the balance being, Yen 13,865,000 in favor of imports. The total balance in Japan's favor for the trade thus far in 1926 amounts to Yen 130,000,000.

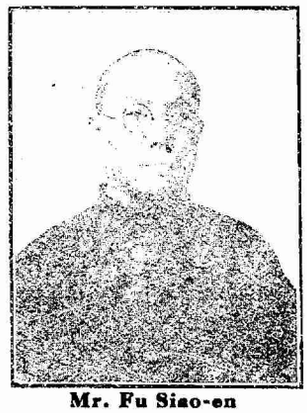
Tokyo, July 8.—A Pan-Asiatic Conference to be participated in by delegates from Japan, China, India, Siam, Afganistan, the Philippines, Turkey, Persia, Mongolia and other Oriental countries will open in Nagasaki on August 1. The Conference will discuss the subjects of an Asiatic alliance, development of Asiatic culture and improved means of communication throughout Asia.

Hankow, July 8.—A conference between officials and merchants of Hunan has finally worked out a compromise of the tax collection problem, it being agreed that the likin tax for the Chinese 7th and 8th moons is to be collected in coppers and from the 9th moon on it is to be paid in silver.

Hankow, July 8.—The departure of Gen. Chao Heng-ti for Changsha has again been delayed and it is reported now that another conference is to be held. Gen Yeh Kai-hsin

Fu Siao-en Elected Chairman of Chinese Commerce Chamber

Fu Siao-en (Fu Tsung-yao) head of the China Merchants Stean Navigation Company and various other important Chinese commercial and financial undertakings, has been elected Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, according to the official count of the ballots under the suppervision of Fu Chiang, taoyin of the Huhai districts. Although Mr. Fu Siao-en has not as yet decided whether he will accept the honor, his friends believe that he will finally accept the responsibility. Yuan Lu-ting was elected vice-chairman.



Mr. Fu Siao-en

Mr. Fu is a native of Chinghai-hsien, Ningpo, Chekiang Province, where he was born in 1871. Mr. Fu literally began at the bottom and has worked his way to the top as one of the leading merchants in China. Some of the positions which Mr. Fu has occupied are, Superintendent of the Bank of China at Shanghai, adviser to the Ministry of Finance, Shanghai commissioner for the Wine and Tobacco Bureau, and was offered the portfolio of Finance, but decided not to enter politics. He is now director of the Commercial Bank of China, Ningpo Commercial Bank, Chung Hwa Commercial and Savings Bank, managing director, China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, manager, Inland Steam Launch Company, director Han-Yeh-Ping Coal and Iron Company, Lungchang Paper Mills, Wah Sing Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Nicholas Tsu Engineering Works, Tai Lai Flour Mills, Credit France-Chinois, Sino-French Navigation Company, etc. He has received numerous decorations from the Chinese Government.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

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SHANGHAI

Dr. George Chenly, M.D.
Office:—73 Nanking Road, Shanghai.
(Between Honan and Shantung Roads)
Specialist in the treatment of diseases of men and women
Office Hours: 9-12 and 1-3 daily
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recently sent a delegate here to confer with Gen. Chao and Gen. Chao has in turn sent a delegate to confer with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang at Nanking. Gen. Yang Sen of Szechuen has also a delegate here to confer on joint measures for defense in Szechuen and Hunan.

Peking, July 8.—At the cabinet meeting today it was decided to permit Dr. C. T. Wang to resign his post as director-general of the Sino-Russian Conference and Chinese delegate to the Customs Conference. The question of the parliament buildings was left to the Minister of Education.

Peking, July 8.—The dispute between the Chinese authorities and the Group Banks regarding the seizure of the sale funds pledged as security for foreign loans, by the militarists has been amicably settled, the banks receiving $900,000 and the military officials $300,000. The $300,000 retained by the Chinese authorities will be used by General Chu Yu-pu for the payment of his troops.

Peking, July 8.—The Cabinet has decided to revise the regulations governing the Tariff Conference, providing that the Minister of Foreign Affairs shall head the Chinese Committee. In future conferences the members of the Committee will elect their own chairman.

Peking, July 8.—The Cabinet passed on the following matters today: (1) Fill vacancies on the Chinese delegation to the Tariff Conference; (2) The restoration of the premises of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be left to the Department of Education; (3) Accept the resignation of Dr. C. T. Wang from the tupanship of the Russo-Chinese Conference; (4) Attempt to dissuade General Chang Chi-hui from his decision to resign from Ministry of War.

Mukden, July 8.—Messrs. Chael and Wilhelm, German pedestrians who are walking around the world arrived here today from Siberia. They will proceed to Japan by way of Shanhaikwan, Tientsin, and Shanghai.

Peking, July 8.—Dr. Hioki, Japanese chief delegate to the Customs Conference, is planning to return to Japan on July 15.

Hankow, July 8.—The Yangtsze River continues to rise, the stage now being 47 feet. The Rivers in Hunan are also out of banks and great losses have been suffered.

Peking, July 8.—A party of Chinese representatives departed today to attend the Pan-Asiatic Conference which opens at Nagasaki on August 1. One of the delegates is Lin Chi-hung of the faculty of Chao Yang University.

Tientsin, July 8.—The combined force of Fengtien, Chihli and Shantung are planning to launch a general attack on the Kuominchun today from three directions. General Chu Yu-pu is commander-in-chief.

Peking, July 9.—The professors and administrative officers of the Peking Government University decided to take definite steps to induce Dr. Tsai Yuan-Pei to remain as Chancellor of the University.

Canton, July 9.—The Government has issued a proclamation officially reorganizing the headquarters of the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. The commander shall be absolutely responsible to the Government and the Kuomintang party.

Hankow, July 9.—The delay of General Chao Heng-ti in assuming command of the Hunan forces is due to lack of money. General Chao is now trying to arrange a loan of $2,000,000 with the Bank of China.

Shanghai, July 9.—According to Shao Yuan-chung, representative of the Kuomintang in Shanghai, the Canton Government is making active preparations for a northern advance and troops and munitions are being dispatched to the Kiangsi and Hunan borders.

Shanghai, July 9.—The Chinese Ratepayers Association met at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing new directors.

Peking, July 9.—Dr. V. K Wellington Koo stated in an interview today that the Tariff Conference will be continued and that Dr. W. W. Yen is being asked to take the chairmanship of the Chinese delegation. Dr. Koo stated that he was responsible for China's first demand for autonomy at the Washington Conference in 1922.

Peking, July 9.—According to a dispatch from Gen. Yan Hsishan of Shansi there has been no fighting in northern Shansi since the Kuominchun retreated to Tatung. Serious fighting is said to be in progress at Kwanglin.

Mukden, July 9.—There has been an epidemic of armed robberies lately, most of them being directed at Japanese residents.

Tokyo, July 9.—At a conference today on the subject of the Chinese Tariff Conference participated in by Baron Shidehara, minister of foreign affairs, parliamentary undersecretaries and chiefs of the bureaus of Finance, Commerce

and Industry, Agriculture and Forestry, it was decided that the Japanese Government would favor reopening the Conference and proceeding on the basis of accomplishment at the time of suspension.

Peking, July 9.—Sun Jun-ju, chief secretary to the Cabinet declared the intention of the Government to demand an immediate reopening of the Tariff Conference and to appoint twelve delegates to represent China. The Chinese delegates will represent the departments of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Agriculture and Commerce, Communications and the directors of the Wine and Tobacco Bureau and the Revenue Council, Among the Chinese delegates will be Dr. W. W. Yen, Liang Shih-yi and Dr. Wang Chung-hui.

Canton, June 10—General Chiang Kai-shek who has assumed office as commander-in-chief of the revolutionary forces of the Canton Government, has issued a proclamation in which he declares his intentions of making an endless struggle against imperialism. He also issued a statement to the people of Kwangtung Province asking all to cooperate in the revolutionary movement.

Hangkong, June 10.—The Cantonese expeditionary force against the North has reached Hunyang and to date no fighting had developed with the forces of Gen. Yeh Kai-hsin, the northern commander. The Southern forces are being led by Generals Chang Fa-kwei and Chen Ming-chen. Part of the Southern forces are being dispatched to assist Gen. Tang Sun-tse in an attempt to recapture Changsha from the Northerners.

Chungking, Szechuen Province, July 10.—Gen. Tien Sung-yao has announced his resignation from the office of civil governor, in favor of Gen. Yang Sen, who was recently appointed to the place by Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

Shanghai, July 10—At the annual meeting of the Chinese Ratepayers Association held on Saturday, July 9, at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, "The number of Chinese members of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement should be in proportion to the number of Chinese tax-payers.

Peking, July 10.—At a cabinet meeting today Chang Yin-hua was appointed tupan of the Wine and Tobacco Bureau and Ho Hsueh was appointed Mayor of Peking.

Shanghai, July 11.—The following have been elected directors of the Chinese Ratepayers Association for the coming year: Feng Shou-san, Hsu Yi-lu, Zia San-shi, Chao Chin-chung, Chang Pin-hsin, Peng Min-sung, Sun Tien-hsin, Wang Hsien-hua and Dr. C. T. Wang.

Tokyo, July 11.—Japan's exports for the first ten days of July amounted to Yen 49,525,000 for exports and Yen 56,809,000 for imports.

Peking, July 12.—Yin Kuo-jen, Minister of Education announced today that he is exercising every possible effort to induce Dr. Tsai Yuan-pai to remain as Chancellor of Peking Government University.

Hankow, July 12—The joint Honan and Hupeh forces are now trying to encircle the forces of General Fan Chun-hsin at Nanyang.

Hankow, July 12.—A report received here today states that the forces of General Tang Sun-tse which were moving in the direction of Vanlukae and Chuchow by steam launch were attacked and suffered a loss of 200 men.

Peking, July 12.—Marshal Wu Pei-fu, who has been conferring with his various commanders at Changhsintien in regard to the campaign against Nankow, has decided not to return to Paotingfu for the present.

Peking, July 12.—General Chang Chung-chang of Shantung who is assisting in the campaign against the Kuominchun, has decided to remain in Peking during the progress of the campaign.

Peking, July 12.—Three cavalry companies composed of camels are being utilized by General Wu Chung-sun in the attack upon the Kuominchun at Dolonor.

Shanghai, July 12.—The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce here has received a letter from Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, tupan of Kiangsu and Chekiang, suggesting that an exhibition of silk and cocoons be organized in Shanghai as soon as possible. Marshal Sun will be chairman of the exhibition and Civil Governor Chen Tao-yi will be vice-Chairman.

Mukden, July 12.—Marshal Chang Tso-ling, who has been in Peking and Tientsin conferring with Marshal Wu Pei-fu on the general military and political situation, returned to Mukden today.

Tokyo, July 13.—Marshal Chang Tso-ling has protested to the Japanese authorities on account of the escape of Yin Ju-kong and others who were implicated in the Kuo Sung-ling revolt, from the Japanese Consulate at Hsinminfu. Following the Kuo revolt last year these men fled to the Japanese Consulate for protection and were given refuge. Chang Tso-ling claims that the Japanese connived at their recent escape.

Shanghai, July 14.—The city magistrates of Shanghai and Paoshan have instructed Fu Chiang, taoyin of the district to require rice shops to post the price of the product on signs in their shops daily.

Peking, July 14.—The departments of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Commerce and Agriculture and Communications are appointing delegates to the Imports Price Valuation Commission which meets in Shanghai shortly.

Peking, July 14.—Premier Tu Shih-kuei returned to the Capital today following a visit to Changhsintien for a conference with Marshal Wu Pei-fu. He immediately went into conference with Liang Shih-yi, W. W. Yen, Wang Chung-hui, and Chang Chi-huang on the Tariff Conference problem.

Kaifeng, Honan, July 14.—It is reported that General Fan Chun-hsin's troops have encircled the joint Hupeh-Honan forces under General Kao Yinchieh and have captured the city Nanyang. General Fan is supposed to be affiliated with the Kuominchun.

Tokyo, July 13.—A group of Japanese students numbering 55 headed by Kaju Nakamura departed from Yokohama today for an inspection tour of educational institutions in the United States.

Tokyo, July 13.—Shigeyuki Akimitsu, Japanese pedestrian, 26 years of age, departed from Tokyo today for a walking tour around the world. After passing through Korea

(*Continued on page 178*)

New Books and Publications

The Old and New in China

Dragon Lure, by Norman Hinsdale Pitman. Published by the Commercial Press, Shanghai: 1925. Price Mex. $4.00.

The modern youth of today with his advanced ideas is found in China as well as Western lands. "Dragon Lure," by Norman Hinsdale Pitnam, who has written many other entrancing Chinese tales, presents a powerful picture in this book of the conflict between the old and new order in China. The unyielding attitude of the older generation against the changes and new-fangled ideas, and the revolt of the returned student against ancient traditions and customs that fetter him. Sharp and interesting contrasts are brought out in this study.

The plot of the story unfolds ghastly details of an opium scandal and shows in a patriotic way how a young Chinese with Western training attempts to thwart the government officials involved in the deal from selling the heritages of China to a foreign nation. Peking with her color and fascination is portrayed to the fullest by the new and fashionable life of the foreign educated Chinese. The book is well illustrated by a Chinese artist.

The "Middle Country" for Children Readers

The Middle Country, a Chinese Lad's Adventures in His Own Land, by Olivia Price: World Book Company, 2126 Prairie Avenue, Chicago: Shanghai, Edward Evans and Sons.

The author and illustrator of this interesting little book attempt and succeed in taking the foreign child on a trip through the "Middle Country," otherwise China. They travel with a Chinese lad, Master Wang Oong-Bing, through the land of canals, pagodas, garden farms and teeming cities and while receiving entertainment learn something about the daily lives of China's four hundred millions. They see the children at work, watch the artisans, traders and farmers and thereby get into the atmosphere of the "Middle Flowery People's Country."

There is much of geography in the book for their trip takes them to Soochow, Hangchow, along the Grand Canal and elsewhere. They learn about the rice harvest, the silk spinners, attend the Wang family feast, go to a wedding and then participate in the noise of the greatest event of the year, Chinese New Year.

The book is a link in the "Children of the World" series and will be useful in instructing children of the West in the rudiments at least, of the East. The illustrations are by C. Le Roy Baldridge. The author of the book, Olivia Price, is the wife of Dr. M. T. Price of Shanghai.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price July 1st.	Sale Price July 8th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity July 8th.
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan	8	Oct. 1, 1952	101½	101½	7.85
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	97¾	97¾	7.75
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	100⅛	101	6.90
Argentine Government Ser. "A"	6	Sept. 1, 1957	99¾	100	6.00
German Government S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	104⅛	104⅞	6.60
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15, 1943	102⅛	102	5.80
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15, 1950	99⅛	99¾	7.00
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	84⅛	84⅜	4.74
Belgian Government S. F. Loan	6	Jan. 1, 1955	84⅜	84⅞	7.30
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures	7	Jan. 1, 1943	100⅛	101½	6.85
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	101	102⅛	6.75
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan	7	Feb. 1, 1945	97½	98	7.20
Cuban Northern RR. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan	6	July 1, 1966	97¾	97½	6.15
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	96⅛	96	6.45
Republic of Haiti	6	Oct. 1, 1952	98½	99	6.10
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan	7½	Oct. 1, 1945	99⅜	99½	7.55
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan	7	Dec. 1, 1951	89	89	8.00

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

(*Continued from page 177*)

and eastern China he will proceed to India, Central Asia, Europe and America.

Peking, July 13.—Unsecured military notes to the face value of $1,500,000 were burned this morning in the presence of Gen. Chang Chung-chang, Shantung Tupan, who was chiefly responsible for the issue of notes.

Peking, July 13.—Chang Chih-liang, president of the Federation of Chinese Commercial Unions visited Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, minister of foreign affairs and urged the appointment of a commission to assist in the solution of the tariff muddle. He also urged a postponement of the Sino-Russian conference and a revision of the treaty between China and French Indo-China.

Peking, July 15.—General Chang Chung-chang, tupan of Shantung and General Chang Hsueh-liang, son of Marshal Chang Tso-ling have departed for the Nankow front to assume personal command of the campaign against the Kuominchun.

Peking, July 15.—A mandate was issued today making Chang Ying-hua director general of the Wine and Tobacco Bureau.

Tokyo, July 15.—The Foreign Office has instructed Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister in Peking, who had applied for permission to return home on account of illness, to remain in Peking for the purpose of continuing the tariff negotiations.

Shanghai, July 15.—Marshal Sun Chuan-fang has issued a mandate prohibiting art schools in the Shanghai district from using naked girls as models. As a result of the order Prof. Liu Hai-su, president of the Chinese Art College here has abolished this course from his curriculum.

Shanghai, July 15.—A special meeting of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce will be held July 20 for the purpose of settling the dispute regarding the recent election. The meeting will be attended by both the old and new officers.

Peking, July 15.—The Cabinet voted to day to remit the sum of $20,000 to defray the expenses of Chinese students in Japan.

Peking, July 15.—The redrafting of the regulations of the Chinese delegation to the Tariff Conference which is now proceeding, will be turned to the Cabinet for consideration next week.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, July 14, 1926.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Today's quotation for Bar Silver in London is 30d. spot and two month forward, which price shows a fall of ⅛d. ready and $\frac{3}{16}$d forward, since this day last week. The official T/T rate on London remains unchanged @ 2/11¼d. and the market throughout has been above this quotation. The exchange market has ruled easier, chiefly on account of speculators buying Yen freely to cover part of their oversold position; figures in regard to the present position are very conflicting but the fact remains that it has been reduced considerably. At the close the market is quiet and the following rates for Gold remittances, near delivery are available:—T/T on London 2/11⅛d., New York 71$\frac{5}{16}$ Yen 65$\frac{7}{16}$. 4 m/s export paper can be placed, Sterling 3/0$\frac{3}{8}$d., G. 73\frac{1}{2}$.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls 84,077,000 an increase of Tls. 405,000

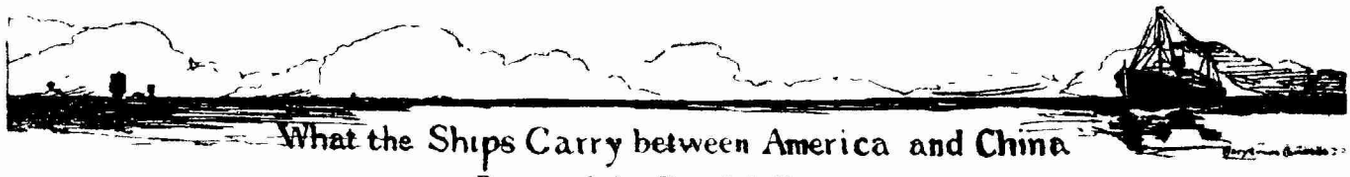
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 64,460,000 a decrease of $ 520,000

Estimated value Tls. 127,488,000 as against Tls. 91,907,000 held at this time last year

	Average rates for June	Thursday July 8	Friday July 9	Satur. July 10	Mon. July 12	Tues. July 13	Wednesday July 14
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/11.260	2/11¼	2/11¼	2/11¼	2/11¼	2/11¼	2/11¼
O/Dfts. ,,	—	2/11 $\frac{5}{16}$	2/11 $\frac{5}{16}$	2/11 $\frac{5}{16}$	2/11 $\frac{5}{16}$	2/11 $\frac{5}{16}$	2/11 $\frac{5}{16}$
4m/s ,,	—	2/11½	2/11½	2/11½	2/11½	2/11½	2/11½
T/T India	196.190	196⅛	196⅛	196½	196¼	196¼	196¼
T/T France	2,422.000	2720	2770	2695	2740	2810	2780
T/T N. Y.	71.520	71⅛	71⅛	71½	71½	71½	71⅛
T/T Hong	76.900	76¾	77	76¾	77	77	77
T/T Japan	65.630	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	65¾	65¾	65¾
T/T Batavia	176.690	176½	176½	176½	176¼	176¼	176¼
T/T Strats	79 110	79½	79⅛	79½	79½	79½	79⅛
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/0.770	3/0⅞	3/0⅞	3/0⅞	3/0⅞	3/0⅞	3/0⅞
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/1⅛	3/1⅛	3/1⅛	3/1⅛	3/1⅛	3/1⅛
6m/s ,, D/A	3/1.0025	3/1 $\frac{3}{16}$	3/1 $\frac{3}{16}$	3/1 $\frac{3}{16}$	3/1 $\frac{3}{16}$	3/1 $\frac{3}{16}$	3/1 $\frac{3}{16}$
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	2,551 000	2850	900	2825	2870	2940	2910
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	74.315	74⅛	74⅛	74½	74½	74½	74⅛
4m s ,, Does	—	75¼	74¾	74¾	74⅞	74¾	74¾

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher arte taken on rising Market lower when falling. Bullion.	July 8	July 9	July 10	July 12	July 13	July 14
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	30 $\frac{1}{16}$	30 $\frac{3}{16}$	30⅛	30 $\frac{1}{16}$	30⅛	30
**N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.65⅜	G.$.65⅝	G.$.65½	G.$.65⅜	G.$.65½	G.$.65½
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	314[40]	315[70]	317[50]	319[10]	318[30]	317[50]
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls 100(C.)999 touch)	111[00]	111[00]	111[00]	111[00]	111[0]	111[00]
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.725	71.70	71.7125	72.70	71.70	71.725
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	3½%	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%
*Closing Priece in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London on Paris	T/T 189.25
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 4$\frac{86}{8}$
London open Market of Dis. 3 ms/.	4 $\frac{5}{16}$%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5$\frac{32}{32}$
,, 4 ,,	4⅜%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/2$\frac{1}{2}$
,, 6 ,,	4⅜%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/11$\frac{5}{16}$



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Pls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mil e—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., June Customs Rate Tls. 1.25 equal Gold $1

S. S. D'Artagnan, June 4.

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:
White, other Ports
Bls. 310..... Pls. 314 90

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, other ports
Bls. 275..... Pls. 220.00

Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, other Ports,
Bls. 300..... Pls. 305.54

S. S. President Lincoln, June 9.

To San Francisco.

Silk Pongees, Honan ..	Pls.	8.81
,, ,, Shantung	,,	1.75
Tea, Black, Cangou:		
Shangh i	,,	1
Other Ports.....	,,	30
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	558
Young Hyson, other Horts	,,	22
Hys n, Shanehai ...	,,	4
Hyson, other Ports..	,,	250
Erassware.....	,,	141
Chinaware Fine.....	,,	18
Egg Albumen, Moist ..	,,	504
,, Whole, Frozen ,,	,,	882
Fgg Yolk, Moist.....	,,	252
Intestines, Pigs', Salted.	,,	5
Soy.....	,,	117
Turnips, Salted	,,	23
Water Chestnuts	,,	36
Woodware	,,	18
Mattings Straw	Rolls	111
Carpets .....Hk.	Tls.	2,818

To Los Angeles.

Brassware	Pls.	20
Umbrellas, Paper	Pcs.	600
Carpets.....Hk.	Tls.	1,834

To New Or'eans.

Hats, Rush.....	Pcs.	15 000

To Houston.

Hair, Human.....	Pls.	181

To Charleston.

Hair, Human.....	,,	162

To Detroit.

Soy	,,	30
Water Chestnuts	,,	18
Bamboo Shoots, Canned	Doz.	140

To Philadelphia.

Wool, Sheep's.....	Pls.	318

To Boston.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	93

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Steam Fillature:
White, other Ports
Bls. 60..... Pls. 48.00

Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	3
Water Chestnuts, Dried	,,	53

To New York.

Silk Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai,
Bls. 5 ..... Pls. 5 04
White, other Ports
Bls. 60 ..... Tls. 48 00

Silk Waste:		
Other Ports Bls. 160	,,	200.00
Silk Pongees, Honan ..	,,	1.73
Tea, Black, Congou, other Ports.....	,,	16
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	315
Brassware.....	,,	77
Bristles Assorted.....	,,	50
Chinaware, Coarse	,,	15
Egg Albumen, Dried..	,,	77
,, Yolk, Dried.....	,,	542
Feathers	,,	148
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	229
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	75
Skin Crosres, Kid....	Pcs.	1,000
,, ,, Lamb...	,,	700
Skins, Mouffion.....	,,	1,200
,, Rabbit.....	,,	55,068
,, Raccon	,,	2,500
,, Sheep's	,,	4,881
Carpets	Hk. Tls	49,487

S. S. President Jackson, June 12.

To Seattle.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, other Ports
Bls. 50 ..... Pls. 40 00

Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	0.41
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	241
Young Hyson, other Ports	,	272
Hyson, otner Ports..	,,	34
Soy.....	,,	24
Eggs, Salted.....	Pcs.	1,000

To Montevideo.

Silk Pongees, Honan..	Pls.	7 57

To Luzerne.

Hides, Buffalo	,,	199
Intestines, Sheep's, Salted	,,	8
Iron Wire Shorts.....	,,	297
Iron Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts.....	,,	334
Hats, Hemp	,,	30
Indigo Paste, Artificial, 20 per cent.....	,,	44
Ink, Painting.....	,,	123
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports		
Bls. 200.....	,,	202.60
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White Shanghai		
Bls. 20	Pls.	19.43
White, other Ports		
,, 20	,,	19.43

To Houston..

Hair, Human.....	,,	84

To Indianapolis.

Machinery	,,	64

To St. Joseph

Mattings Straw	Roils	25

To Huntingdon.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai
Bls. 65 ..... Pls. 63.78

To Philadelphia.

Brassware	,,	13
Camphor, ...	,,	40
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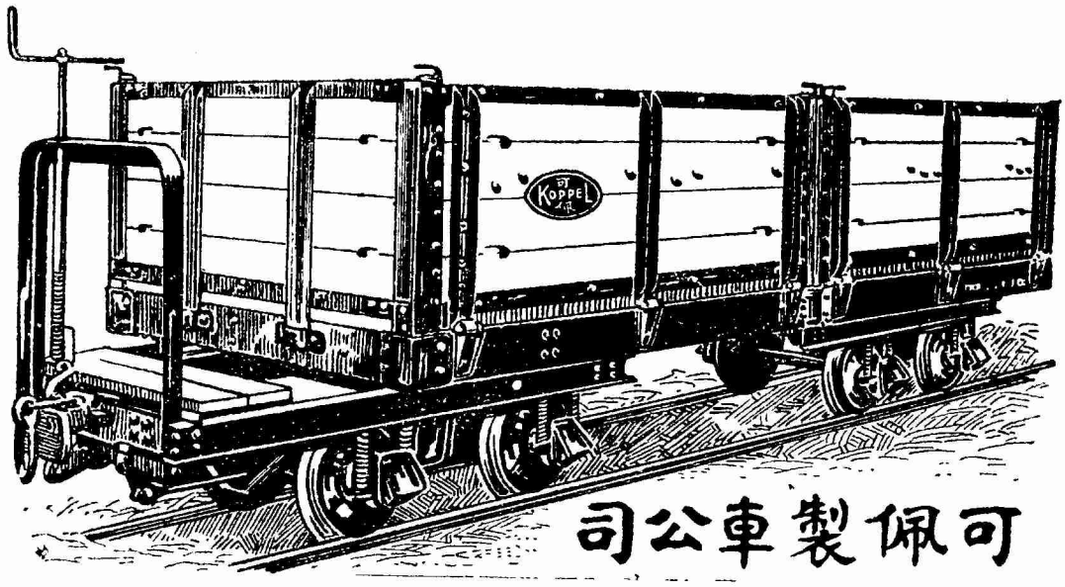

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No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai, C. P. O. Box 743
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"Chung Hwa Studio"
Watson's Co.

WHEN WRITING TO THESE ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

July 10- The French Chamber adopts a vote of confidence in the Government by 269 to 247——An American is held as spy suspect in Japan, alleged to have photographed fortifications at Sasebo——The Portuguese Government of Da Costa is overthrown and Da Costa is being held prisoner——Yangtsze floods are assuming serious proportations.

July 11—Soviet Government denies that collections for British miners has been prohibited——Bodies are removed from the Americon submarine S-51, which was recently salvaged after sinking last Autumn——M. Caillaux flys to London to pursue debt conversations with Mr. Winston Churchill——The wife of General von Ludendorff is granted a divorce by the court in Munich——Serious damage is done by tornado in Indiana, U.S.A.

July 12—Blind and disfigured men walk in procession in Paris as a protest against the French Debt Settlement with the United States——The late President of Portugal has been released from custody and entrusted with a foreign mission——A serious Hindu-Moslem riot again breaks out in Calcutta——The Sultan of Morocco arrives in Paris to join in celebration of the victory over Abd-el-Krim——New Jersey naval arsenal explosion destroys several villages with more than $80,000,000 loss——Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, commander-in-Chief of Kwantung "Red" forces, issues an anti-imperialist declaration.

July 13—An official announcement states that Mr. Churchill and M. Caillaux have signed a definite debt-funding agreement——Explosions continue to terrify residents in arsenal area in New Jersey; 17 are known dead——Allied demand more rigid observance on Germany's part of disarmament agreement——The long fight of the U. S. Government to convict Ziang Sun-wang, a student, of the long series of Chinese Educational Mission murders in Washington seven years ago has been bandoned——British coal mines are reopening on new terms.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Although our market during the past week evinced but little activity, prices on the local staple ruled by Tls. 0.50 per picul higher than that last reported, which was mainly due to the extensive speculative operations at the native Cotton Exchange, being stimulated by the unfavorable weather conditions for the plant in its present maturing process and by the strength prevailing both in Mid-Americans and Indians. However, from reports to hand there is no reason to apprehend any very serious damage having been sustained thus far and all that is required at this time is more dry and sunny weather than is being experienced at present.

The mills appear to be provided with a sufficiency of stocks to cover their outputs for deliveries three months hence or thereabout, which circumstance places them in a position to await further new crop developments and in the meantime it would be well to take advantage of any offerings at favorable rates.

In these circumstances it is therefore extremely difficult to foretell with any certainty the trend of the market for the near future as such will depend more or less on the demand that may at any time arise on the part of spinners and Japanese exporters as well as on the daily crop reports which will be ruled by the weather map.

Yarn:—Prices on the whole, when compared with those current during the previous period, have appreciated favorably but not commensurately with that ruling on the raw material. New business for export has been booked about 13000 to 14000 bales in all counts for spot and forward deliveries and about 18000 bales direct booking with the mills has been recorded.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	9.37
American-Middling last reported.....	9.24
Tone of the market, *Steady.*	

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	18.70 Spot.
	16.71 Oct.
	16.72 Dec.
	16.67 Jan.
	16.88 Mar.
	17.05 May.

Tone of the market:—*Steady.*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, July	250
Fine Oomra, July.....	319
Fully Good Broach, J./A.	333

Tone of the market—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, spot ex wharf	31.25
Shanghai, Spot.....	30.50
M. Ginned, Spot.....	31.00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot.....	31.50
Ningpo, Spot, Ex wharf.	28.50

Tone of the market—*Firm.*